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EIGHTH BIENNIAL REPORT THE STATE ENGINEER OF WYOMING



1905-1906



EIGHTH BIENNIAL REPORT

. . . OF THE . . .

STATE ENGINEER

. . . TO THE . . .

GOVERNOR OF WYOMING

. . . FOR THE . . .

Years 1905 and 1906

Compliments of

Barrier S, Johnston

Jetale Engineer.

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Letter of Transmittal.

CHEYENNE, WYO., Nov. 30, 1906.

To the Honorable

Bryant B. Brooks,

Governor.

SIR:—In accordance with the provisions of Section 107, Chapter 7, Revised Statutes of 1899, I have the honor to submit herewith a report covering the work of this department during the past two years.

Respectfully,
CLARENCE T. JOHNSTON,
State Engineer.

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Officers Having in Charge the Administration of the Irrigation Law of Wyoming

Clarence T. Johnston	
Charles C. Carlisle	
Charles C. Carlisle	Shoshone Surveys
Henry C. Raschbacher	and
Justin T. Kingdon	Office work.
Ralph D. Goodrich	,

DIVISION SUPERINTENDENTS.

Pitt Covert, Cheyenne	Superintendent Division No. 1.
Frank H. Stotts, Sheridan	
Lou Blakesley, Otto	
Walter B. Dunton, Rock Springs,	
Robert P. Quest, Cheyenne	

WATER COMMISSIONERS.

DIVISION NO. I.

W. D. Pease, CheyenneCommissioner District No. 1.
George W. Snow, Little BearCommissioner District No. 2.
Edward M. Banks, ChugwaterCommissioner District No. 3.
Price Jacobs, LaramieCommissioner District No. 4.
E. J. Wilson, MandelCommissioner District No. 5.
Ralph W. Wood, Bennett,Commissioner District No. 6.
Horace Nichols, CollinsCommissioner District No. 7.
W. A. Clark, DixonCommissioner District No. 8.
F. E. Place, FreelandCommissioner District No. 9.
Wm. S. Miller, MillerCommissioner District No. 10.
Ed. Royce, AlcovaCommissioner District No. 11.
Alvy Dixon, RockdaleCommissioner District No. 12.
C. H. McCullagh, JunctionCommissioner District No. 13.
Wm. Reynolds, LuskCommissioner District No. 14.
John C. Nelson, BeaverCommissioner District No. 15.
D. J. Smith, Box ElderCommissioner District No. 16.
Henry Mudd, WheatlandCommissioner District No. 17.
O. P. Reed, Little MedicineCommissioner District No. 18.

DIVISION NO. 2.

Report of the State Engineer.

INTRODUCTION.

Wyoming is to witness a development along agricultural lines within the next few years which will place her among the first Western states in the variety and volume of crop production. Those who have been familiar with the records of the office of the State Engineer for the past sixteen years have had an opportunity to study the marked change which has become manifest in irrigation work as well as in dry farming and the figures speak While the entire state must be benefited by for themselves. this awakening to the value of our lands and water supply, yet we must look to those regions where large areas can be reclaimed in a single body to find the most rapid development and the best opportunities for the farmer. There, other industries depending upon agriculture will be introduced and employment will be given to many who do not live on the farm. Fremont, Big Horn and Sheridan Counties have all begun to lay the foundation for such communities as are found along the Poudre in northern Colorado. We have equally large bodies of equally fertile land with a better water supply, the same climate and lying at approximately the same elevation. Why have we been slow to make use of these natural advantages? has often been asked. Wyoming was not fortunate in obtaining transportation facilities at an early date in the history of the Territory and State. Colorado and other States began their growth through mining excitements and the agricultural communities sprang up to supply the mining camps with provisions. Agriculture in Wyoming must largely supplement the stock industry, coal mining and a limited mineral development along other lines. The older agricultural states had another advantage. The building of large irrigation works there, while largely experimental, was not influenced by a fear of loss of the money invested. For years many of the large enterprises

in Colorado were on the verge of financial ruin—the irrigator had gone too far in advance of the agriculturalist. The farmer had not learned how to use water or how to grow crops to the best advantage. Irrigation in Wyoming began at about this period—in the face of failure beyond our own borders and at a time when there was a general depression in prices of all farm products.

Since success has crowned the efforts of irrigators in adjoining states our own people have evinced a new interest in this kind of development and with the increase of transportation facilities the future can only bring that substantial agricultural growth which is warranted by our natural resources. Investors who have studied the situation in Wyoming and adjoining states within the past year pronounce conditions here to be more favorable than elsewhere. They admit that our irrigation laws are superior to those of other states because, while they encourage investment in ditches, canals and reservoirs, they offer proper protection to the water user and home-builder on whom depends the success of every undertaking and the prosperity of the community to be established. Under these conditions sweeping changes in our irrigation laws should not be countenanced because our reputation abroad has already been established and the irrigator at home is eminently satisfied, as the State Engineer has reason to know. Improvement is always possible, but the changes made, should be suggested by those who are disinterested and who have the good of the State at heart.

The State Engineer's Office has taken up work, contemplated by the original law, which has been completed and from which the State should derive great benefit. Section 104, Revised Statutes of 1899, makes provision for surveys to be conducted by the State Engineer to demonstrate the feasibility of various irrigation projects. Such surveys have been made during the past year and the entire history of this undertaking is given in another part of this report. It is admitted to have been a wise departure by every irrigation authority who has given the matter study and when the plans are fully understood they will receive the endorsement of all who stand for the best kind of development in Wyoming.

It is evident from what has been accomplished in this beginning that a fund should be at the disposal of the State Engineer

which could be used in making surveys and preparing plans for reclamation. The law could and should provide that the State would be reimbursed for this expense by any company or individual that became interested in such development because the maps, notes and plans would be of value only to them. The State should retain all original field notes as the law now provides. This fund would be a revolving one used simply for showing investors what the State promises. By taking receipts in full for every expenditure and turning them over to any construction agency all concerned would be satisfied that the money had been used to good advantage.

Those who have followed the history of irrigation development in Wyoming have been much gratified with the remarkable change which has taken place during the past few years. More lands have been included under permits granted by the State Engineer during the past two years than are under irrigation at the present time in Wyoming. The time has come when we must make use of the water resources of the State or stand to lose priorities which by right should be retained within the borders of Wyoming. Any person, therefore, who makes careful plans and carries a large irrigation project to completion is a benefactor, for not only does his work bring immediate development to the State but it insures permanency in maintaining water rights. There never should be a division of the people of the State in a matter of this kind, because on our agricultural growth depends our future prosperity.

ORIGINAL PERMITS.

During the two years ended September 30th, 1906, 1,127 permits were issued for new ditches. These permits describe a total of 1,315,011.87 acres of land to be reclaimed and provide for 2,083.16 miles of main canals and ditches. The total estimated cost of construction is \$4,427,275.40. The estimated cost simply refers to the expense of digging the ditches and building the necessary structures along the line of each. As the total cost of irrigation works is about three times as great as the estimated cost of construction, it is safe to say that \$12,000,000.00 will be expended in Wyoming in this important work, under the permits issued in the two years covered by this report. This refers only to new ditches.

ENLARGEMENT PERMITS.

Whenever the area under an existing ditch is to be increased an enlargement permit is issued. Sometimes this requires the enlargement of the ditch or canal in order that the supply may be ample for all lands to be covered. During the past two years 346 enlargement permits have been issued. These describe 462,-206.74 acres of land and provide for 1,496.31 miles of main canal and ditches. The total estimated cost is \$5,012,549.00. It will be interesting to note that the cost of enlargements is much greater than the cost of original canals. This is due to the fact that original ditches usually cover the lands that can be easily irrigated while the enlargements cover the areas which could not be reached at first owing to the cost of reclamation. It is probable that \$15,000,000.00 will be spent in the reclamation of the lands described in enlargement permits.

RESERVOIR PERMITS.

Three hundred and forty-three reservoir permits have been issued during the same period. Only 575 reservoir permits had been issued in the 14 years preceding during which the law has been in operation. This is one of the best signs of good substantial agricultural development. Reservoirs insure a water supply even on streams where irrigation would otherwise be impossible. The cost of these reservoirs is estimated at \$4,288,799.32 which should be doubled in order that it may cover maintenance for five years, engineering, management, etc.

It will be seen that the office has issued permits covering 1,777,218.61 acres during the past two years; that these permits provide canals having a total length of 3,579.47 miles; that the total estimated cost is \$9,439,824.40 which when all reclamation expenses are added will approach \$27,000,000.00; that the total cost of reservoirs is over \$4,000,000.00, which means the expenditure of \$8,000,000.00, or for irrigation work in Wyoming under permits issued during the past two years a total expenditure of \$35,000,000.00.

FEES.

No further argument is needed to show the increase of work in this office than a statement of the fees collected during the past two years when compared with returns for previous years. For every fee of one, two or three dollars received the office has recorded papers or prepared certified copies from the records. There are no fees collected by this office which are not earned by the employees of the State. During the six years ended September 30th, 1900, only \$7,039.25 were received. During the two years following \$5,301.00 were received. In 1903 and 1904 \$6,634.64 were collected and turned into the State Treasury. Between September 30th, 1904, and September 30th, 1906, \$7,905.71 were received. At the last session of the Legislature the contingent fund of the State Engineer was increased to \$7,500.00 and yet the office has returned to the State \$405.71 in excess of this amount.

The clerical work of the office must increase each year. One person is now kept busy recording papers and preparing certified copies from the records. This work has cost the State an average of \$50.00 per month or \$1,200.00 for the two years. The profit from the work of one employee to the State is therefore approximately \$6,705.31.

OFFICE MAPS.

The last Legislature made an appropriation of \$1,500.00 for the purpose of bringing the maps of the State Engineer's office This work has been performed in a manner that up to date. would meet the approval of any person doing business with the office. The maps have all been redrawn on township plats having a scale of two inches per mile. Portfolios have been secured and all plats belonging to any one range have been brought together and placed in the portfolio in the order of the townships. This makes a convenient method of indexing. The portfolios have all been placed in a large case which has been built for the purpose. While the maps are in good shape now yet there remains considerable work to bring them up to date. This would include the addition of all ditches which have been built and proof submitted since adjudication took place, the completion of plats under surveys recently made, etc. These maps are of great value to the State and to the water users generally and care should be taken to perfect them at an early day and keep them up so that they represent at all times the ditches and irrigated lands as they are on the ground.

In connection with this work the blue printing facilities of the office have been increased by the purchase of an electric blue printing machine. The State Engineer has secured a room in the basement formerly occupied by stores for the militia and all blue printing, a part of the drawing and all photographic work is done there. Field equipment is safely stored and the room has been found more convenient for this purpose than the quarters formerly occupied on the third floor. The photographic work of the office is of great importance and nothing has done more towards advertising the resources of the State than the photographs which have been distributed in connection with printed matter prepared for this purpose. This work has been carried on with but little expense to the State.

SURVEYS.

The Legislature of 1905 appropriated \$1,750.00 for surveys on the Shoshone river in Division Number 3 and \$2,100.00 for the same purpose on the North Platte River in Division Number The work on the Shoshone River was taken up during the summer of 1905 and the surveys were carried on in a very creditable manner by Mr. J. A. Whiting, C. E., acting for the State, and assisted by engineers from the Reclamation Service. co-operation was of value both to the government and the State and the results of the work highly satisfactory to all concerned. The taking of proof prior to adjudication began as soon as the surveys were under way. Division Superintendent Frank H. Stotts of Division Number 2 assisting Mr. Blakesley in the work. Owing to the desire of the Board to have this work checked in every detail some delay has been necessary in issuing certificates of appropriation under the adjudication. These will be issued within the next few months. We believe that much difficulty is avoided by proceeding slowly in this work, particularly in checking records and proof with surveys.

The surveys on the North Platte were begun soon after the middle of June this year by two parties. One party in charge of Albert Bartlett, began its operations near the Nebraska line, working westerly to Casper, while the other under H. G. Watson commenced at Casper and carried the surveys to the Colorado-Wyoming line. Superintendent Pitt Covert began taking proof

early in the summer and completed this work on the 20th of September.

These special appropriations have been of great assistance to the office. Work has been completed which could not have been undertaken for years except by a special appropriation or by greatly increasing the contingent fund of the State Engineer. The people living along both the North Platte and the Shoshone have given much assistance to the parties in the field and this has been greatly appreciated.

Great difficulty has been experienced in both surveys in finding original corner stones. It is a problem to say what should be done to remedy this trouble. Resurveys complicate the situation by lotting patented lands and making land descriptions more complex. Corners set by county surveyors, where original monuments were never set on the ground are often questioned by the people in whose behalf the surveyor may have acted.

Within the next few years the field work of this office should include surveys along Bear River and tributaries and Snake River and tributaries in Unita County, Cheyenne River in Converse and Weston Counties and the Big Horn River and tributaries in Big Horn and Fremont Counties. These surveys are the most valuable records kept by the State for the protection of the irrigator. Too much care cannot be taken in their prosecution and enough time should always be allowed to enable the field parties to complete the work in the best manner.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

The Division Superintendents have performed more work in the past two years than was accomplished in the six years preceding that time. This is due to the fact that their work has been systematized, their contingent appropriation has been increased and a central office with a secretary has been provided. Two years ago fully 4,000 permits were outstanding. No fixed method had been decided upon for covering the State and taking proof under these. It had been the custom for the superintendent to travel over a considerable portion of his territory every two years and take as many proofs as he might find ready for submission in the field. No guide was furnished him and he often left a valley where probably 100 permits had been car-

ried out and where the applicants were ready and willing to submit their proof. Each superintendent now provides himself with a brief of all permits in his division. When he visits any particular locality he knows exactly where to go and who to see. Under this system, fully 1,000 proofs were submitted by the superintendent of Water Division Number 1 at the fall meeting of the board in October, 1906.

The secretary of the board, Mr. R. P. Ouest, has performed valuable service for the State. He entered an office which had been conducted for years in connection with the duties of superintendent of the first division. But little had been done toward systematizing the records of the office. Reports and papers had not been properly filed, and important documents, while preserved, and carefully hidden away were not accessible. task which confronted him was one that would discourage the average man. It seemed impossible to bring order out of the chaos that existed. The first thing needed was a system. This has been worked out. Every paper has a number which connects it in some way with records and the records in like manner refer to the number under which all documents referring to the same matter are filed. The system has been found a success and while the work is not yet up to date it is well in hand. It is impossible to examine 100,000 papers and file them properly in a week or a year, but the task is well under way and before the State Enginer submits another report the office of the secretary of the Board of Control will be in first class condition. It is with some satisfaction that the irrigation officers of the State have watched the progress of these important, but trying duties. The secretary of the board will, in time, have to have assistance, because as the water of the State becomes appropriated, his office will become more and more important and the people will deal with adindicated rights rather than those which have not vet been perfected. It is believed that by carrying on the work of the office as it is now progressing the best preparation for that time is being made.

The following tables show the certificates of appropriation issued by the Board of Control since the last report of the State Engineer was published.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES OF APPROPRIATION ISSUED BY BOARD OF CONTROL FROM JULY IST, 1904, TO JULY 1ST, 1906.

NAME OF STREAM	Division	Number of Appropriations	Volume Appro- pristed, cu. ft. per second	Acres Irrigated
Amsden Creek Allison Springs Aspen Gulch Antelope Creek and Yankee Gulch Antelope Creek Antelope Creek Alkail Spring Alkail Draw Bear Spring Creek Bear Gulch Black Tail Creek Beaver Creek Big Badger Creek Big Boose River Buffalo Creek Blue Nose Creek Blue Nose Creek Blue Nose Creek Bow Creek Blue Nose Creek Bow Creek Blue Nose Creek Beaver Creek, tributary La Prele Creek Beaver Creek, tributary South Piney Creek Bunt Creek Black Tail Springs Big Twin Creek Beaver Creek, tributary Green River Black's Fork Creek Beaver Creek Beaver Creek Black's Fork Creek Beaver Creek Black Creek Black Creek Bronco John Creek Badwater Creek Bronco John Creek Badwater Creek Bridger Creek Bringer Creek Bridger Creek Bringer Creek Bringe	211112322222211111132444444221123331111112223333	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1.22 2.28 2.28 1.14 1.18 6.80 3.92 1.28 1.92 8.4 2.50 2.16 3.43 3.59 3.84 2.50 2.16 3.47 3.59 3.84 2.70 8.55 5.16 17.25 1.53 2.01 4.47 11.00 10.00 a. ft. 10.00 a. ft. 10.00 a. ft. 11.00 10.00 a. ft. 11.00 10.00 a. ft. 11.14 1.63 1.00 1.75 1.14 1.14 1.63 1.00 1.57 1.14 1.14 1.163 1.00 1.57 1.11 1.14 1.163 1.00 1.57 1.11 1.14 1.63 1.00 1.57 1.10 1.11 1.14 1.63 1.00 1.57 1.10 1.11 1.14 1.63 1.00 1.57 1.10 1.14 1.63 1.00 1.57 1.10 1.14 1.63 1.00 1.57 1.10 1.14 1.63 1.00 1.57 1.10 1.14 1.58 1.00 1.57 1.10 1.14 1.58 1.00 1.57 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.11 1.14 1.58 1.00 1.57 1.10 1.10 1.58 1.58 1.59 1.59 1.59 1.59 1.59 1.59 1.59 1.59	80 160 10 14 436 275 90 135 60 175 162 240 222.5 271.5 15 15 15 15 15 16 27 27 335 2,462 35 600 365 1,209 108 141 315 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

^{*}Power. †Stock purposes. ‡Placer mining.

			,	
NAME OF STREAM	Division	Number of Appropriations	Volume Appro- priated, cu. fr. per second	Acres Irrigated
Bear Creek, tributary Nowood Creek Broken Back Creek	3	1 1	.60 1.50	42 105
Buffalo Flat Creek	3	i	.25	18
Birch Creek	4	3	4.84	340
Baxter Creek	ā	ĭ	.14	10
Butterworth Springs	4	1	*	*
Butterworth Springs	3	1	.71	50
Buffalo Creek Bar M Creek. Branch of Sand Creek, tributary Sybille Creek.	2	1	99.00 a. ft.	
Bar M Creek	1	1	.88 .07	62 5
Cedar Creek	3	i	1.56	110
Crow Creek	4	8	4.78	337
Cottonwood Creek, tributary Salt River	4	9	4.32	305
('adar ('rook	4	5	7.41	520
Cottonwood Creek, tributary Green River	4	12	36.74	2,576
Cottonwood Creek, tributary Green River Carlin Springs	1	2 2	1.72 1.02	121 72
Curtis Creek	i	ĩ	.22	16
Clark's Fork River	3	11	32.22	2,217
Cottonwood Creek	4	6	37.47	2,626
Carroll Creek	4	2	2.29	160
Crook's Creek	1	7	7.28	515
Cottonwood Creek, tributary Sweetwater River. Cherry Creek	1 1	8 7	2.77 10.38	199 735
Cooper Creek tributary Sweetwater River	i	2	.78	57
Cooper Creek, tributary Sweetwater River Chute Creek Clear Creek	ĩ	ĩ	.22	16
Clear Creek	3	1	.42	30
Crawford Creek Carlson Creek	3	1	.42	30
Carlson Creek	1	4 3	6.38 1.03	448 73
Carbon Dry Creek	i	ĭ	8.20 a. ft.	
Carbon Dry Creek Carbon Dry Creek Carbon Dry Gulch Cottonwood Creek, tributary Sheep Creek.	1	1	94.00 a. ft.	
Cottonwood Creek, tributary Sheep Creek	1	1	.92	65
Cottonwood Crook tributour Muddy Crook	1 1	1 3	.35 4.11	25 289
Coal Bank Gulch	i	1	1.14	80
Collins Cut Off Creek	î	î	342.00 a. ft.	
Cochrane Gulch	ī	1	.08	6
Cow Creek, tributary North Laramie River	1	1	.31	22
Clark Creek	1	4	3.08 .56	217
Canon Crook	1	4 3	1.15	41 82
Collins Creek, tributary Duck Creek Canon Creek Cooper Creek, tributary Cooper Lake Cottonwood Creek Cottonwood Creek	î	2	3.22	226
Cottonwood Creek	2	ï	.70	49
Cottonwood Creek	2	1	63.00 a. ft.	
Clear Creek	2	8 9	9.86 44.61	692.5 362.5
Dry Creek tributary Chugwater Creek	1	4	.97	69
Canyon Creek Dry Creek, tributary Chugwater Creek Donkey Creek	2	4	2.20	155
Dead Wood Creek	1	3	.51	55
Dogie Creek	1	2	.45	33
Deadhead Creek Difficulty Creek	1	4 6	1.04 2.81	77 199
Dell Creek	i	1 1	.14	10
Dell Creek Deer Spring Creek	3	î	1.00	70
Dry Piney Creek	4	3	13.25	929
Duck Creek and West Fork of New Fork	4	1	4.13	290
Dry Creek, tributary Sweetwater River	1	5 1	1,55	113
Dry Creek, tributary Badwater Creek	3	2	1.09	76
Dry Piney Creek Dry Piney Creek Duck Creek and West Fork of New Fork Dry Creek, tributary Sweetwater River Dry Creek, tributary Sweetwater River Dry Creek, tributary Badwater Creek Dry Creek, tributary Badwater Creek	ĭ	ĩ	2.24	157
				·

^{*500} gallons per day; used for domestic purposes. †Stock purposes.

	1			
NAME OF STREAM	Division	Number of Appropriations	Volume Appro- priated, cu. ft. per second	Acres Irrigated
Dry Gulch Creek	11113342222244412222444111111114421134212234422311222233	1 1 1 5 4 4 1 1 1 1 3 3 1 2 2 2 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	.71 .65 36.30 a. ft. 4.59 2.30 1.09 .32 .28 .31 16.73 2.46 .21 .91 38.00 a. ft. 9.00 a. ft. 9.00 a. ft. 1.71 1.81 1.55 4.47 11.43 1.22 2.77 2.02 1.14 .64 .28 .86 .57 3.14 .20 1.52 1.52.69 300.00 a. ft20 4.61 .11 .54 60.00 a. ft79 .85 1.00 .64 .87 .87 .88 .86 .86 .86 .87 .88 .88 .89 .89 .89 .89 .89 .89 .89 .89	50 40 40 323 162 78 23 20 22 1.179 174 15 64 3.940.8 797 62 120 127 110 315 802 20 60 40 220 14 10 1,418 10,748.5 10 2,780 338

^{*}Stock purposes.

NAME OF STREAM					
Inyan Kara Creek	NAME OF STREAM	Division	12=	Volume Appro- priated, cu. ff. per second	
	Inyan Kara Creek Johnson Creek Johnson Creek Jackson Creek Jeffry Draw Kruse Creek Kruse Creek Kelley Creek Kelley Creek Lytle Creek Little Tongue River La Prele Creek Little Box Elder Creek Little Box Elder Creek Little Deep Creek Little Deep Creek Little Deep Creek Little Deep Creek Little Creek Little Creek Little Beaver Creek Little Powder River Little Powder River Little Powder River Little Powder River Little Medicine Bow River Laramie River Laramie River Laramie River Lake Owen Luman Creek Luee Springs Creek and Gulch, trib. Laramie R Little Laramie River Little Pinto Creek Little Pinto Creek Lone Tree Creek, tributary Fish Creek Lone Tree Creek, tributary Fish Creek Lone Tree Creek, tributary Fish Creek Lone Star Gulch Little Popo Agle River Lost Creek Lone Star Gulch Little Bitter Creek La Barge Creek Little Willow Creek Lone Tree Creek Lone Tree Creek Little Willow Creek Lone Tree Creek Lone Tree Creek Lone Tree Creek Miller Springs Miller Creek Miller Greek Medicine Creek Medicine Creek Medicine Creek Medicine Creek Medicine Creek Medicine Creek Mason Creek	2122222112211133334411111222331111111111	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5.26 .57 1.24 .28 .91 10.00 a. ft25 .45 .13 .84 .99.99 2.78 .30 1.94 4.99 11.21 4.55 2.74 1.13 16.49 .72 1.37 .89 6.78 75.00 a. ft58 2.63 .52 10.70 100.00 a. ft. 624.00 a. ft17 .31 18.87 .78 .35 .42 35.70 a. ft50 .12 8.42 1.14 4.57 2.28 1.20 1.00 1.25 1.40 1.35 1.40 1.40 1.40 1.40 1.40 1.40 1.40 1.40	370 40 87 20 77 18 32 10 60 724 192.5 48 138 352 796 320 198 65 475 41 185 37 753 30 1,159 65 475 41 185 37 753 30 198 65 475 41 198 41 198 41 198 41 198 41 198 41 198 41 198 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41

NAME OF STREAM	Division	Number of Appropriations	Volume Appro- priated, cu. ft. per second	Acres Irrigated
Muddy Creek	4	1	4.95	348
Medicine Lodge Creek Mule Creek, tributary Sybille Creek	3 1	10	10.84 1.28	766 90
Middle Sybille Creek	î	2	.61	43
Muddy Creek, tributary Sweetwater River Meadow Creek, tributary Lysite Creek Medicine Bow River	1	7	6.76	478
Meadow Creek, tributary Lysite Creek	3 1	2	.74	53 5,428
Murray's Creek	i	21	77.60 .42	3,428
Mill Creek	î	lil	1.78	125
Mud Springs	1	1	*	*
Mary A. Creek. Meadow Creek, tributary North Laramie River. McFarlane Creek	1	1 1	.54	38 68
Meadow Creek, tributary North Laramie River.	1 1	2	.96 .78	55 55
Mush Creek	2	2	3.85	270
Middle Fork Crazy Woman Creek	2	5	7.83	563.7
North Richard Creek	1	2	.92	65 133
New Meyer Creek	3 4	4 4	1.86 10.73	855
North Piney Creek	4	24	88.45	6,231
North Piney Creek. North Branch of Middle Piney Creek North Fork Powder River	4	1	1.00	70
North Fork Powder River	2	1 1 1	1.00	70
Nowood Creek	3 1	22	26.15 .26	1,839 20
North Laramie River	i	7	6.03	425
North Fork Roar Crook	ī	i	.07	5
North Richard Creek. North Fork Crazy Woman Creek. Nostrum Spring	1	1 1	1.28	90
North Fork Crazy Woman Creek	2	2 1	1.92 .38	135.2 27
North Fork Popo Agie River	. 3	2	1.57	110
No Water Creek	3	1	.34	24
North Willow Creek	4	5	2.98	196
Nelson Slough	4	2 1	2.28 .57	160 40
Nickle Spring North Spring Cr. and North Middle Spring Cr North Spring Creek.	4	i	23.33	+ ²⁰
North Spring Creek	4	3	3.13	220
New Fork River	4	1	4.01	281
Oil Creek	2	1	1.13 1.00	80 70
Ogden Gulch Owl Creek	3	5	14.03	984.6
	ĭ	i	.11	8
One Mile Creek	1	1	2.28	170
Owen Lake Reservoir No. 2—Carbon Dry Creek	1 1	1 1	1.00 a. ft. 2.02	142
Owen Creek	i	4	.76	54
Owen Like Reservoir Owen Creek Otter Creek Osborne Spring Creek Prairie Dog Creek Pine Tree Creek Paint Creek Pat O'Hara Creek	3	2	.68	48
Osborne Spring Creek	4	1	2.15	151
Prairie Dog Creek	2	2 2	2.45 .48	173 36
Paint Creek	3	10	15.14	1.058.3
Pat O'Hara Creek	3	7	11.25	791.5
LINE CITER	4	7	39.39	2,761.6
Pumpkin Creek Paint Rock Creek	2	7	10.00 a. ft. 6.28	442
Papoose Creek	1	2	.37	28
Pine Creek	1	ĩ	1.66	118
Pete Creek	1	4	4.43	314
Porcupine Creek Pine Creek	2	1 1	.54 .28	38 20
Platt Creek	1	2	.28 .25	18
Prager Creek	î	l î l	.52	37

^{*}Stock purposes. †Power purposes.

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NAME OF STREAM	Division	Number of Appropriations	Volume Appro- priated, cu. ft. per second	Acres Irrigated
Pass Creek		2	3.23	227
Percy Creek	î	i	. 42	30
Percy Springs	1	1	.02	2
Piney Creek	2	6	15.88	1,113
Poison Creek	2	2	3.61	253.4 30
Padget Springs	4	1 1	.42 22.65	1,586
Pine Gulch	2	l i l	.11	1,565
Quealey Creek	ĩ	13	9.07	667
Redwater Creek	2	3	1.14	86
Red Canon Creek	2	1	1.57	110
Rapid Creek	2 1	1	1.13 .22	80 16
Red Fern Creek	i	1 5	1.45	106
Rock Creek, tributary Clear Creek	2	i	5.32	373
Rock Creek, tributary Clear Creek	ī	ī	.66	48
Rush Creek	1	2	.98	71
Rock Creek, tributary Sweetwater River Rock Creek, tributary Medicine Bow River	1	1	*	****
Rock Gulch	1 1	7	20.52	1,446 35
Rattlesnake Creek	i	2	.84	24
Rattlesnake Creek Rocky Ford Creek	2	2	1.53	108
Red Canyon Springs	3	1	.41	29
Red Gulch	8	1	.42	30
Red Canyon Creek	3	2	.62	44
Red Canyon Creek Spring, tributary Chugwater Creek South Chugwater Creek	1 1	2 7	.89 2.30	65 165.9
Savery Creek	i	í	1.81	127
Sand Crook tributary Radwater Crook	2	7	5.73	410
Spring Creek, tributary Stockade Beaver Creek	2	1	.55	40
Spring Creek, tributary Stockade Beaver Creek Spring, tributary Sweetwater Creek	2	1	.03	2
Sait Creek	2	1	.26	_20
Spring Gulch tributery Redwater Crack	2 2	1 1	2.00 .13	10
Springs, tributary Redwater Creek	2	i	.50	+ ¹⁰
Spring Guich, tributary Redwater Creek Springs, tributary Redwater Creek Springs, tributary North Fork Hay Creek South Beaver Creek Spring Run Creek Snake River	2	î	.13	10
South Beaver Creek	2	1	2.00	140
Spring Run Creek	2	1	.71	50
Saw Mill Creek	1	10	9.24 .37	652 66
Springs, tributary Mule Creek	i	l i l	.14	10.8
Springs, tributary Mule Creek. Slate Springs, tributary Laramie River. Smith Creek	ī	l i l	.13	10
Smith Creek	1	1	.10	7
Saw Mill Canon Springs	1	2	.19	15
Spring Canon Creek	1 1	1 1	.35 .10	26 7
Spring Canon Creek	3	6	6.63	467
Sunlight Creek Spring Creek, tributary Clark's Fork River South Piney Creek	3	ii	2.28	160
Spring Creek, tributary Clark's Fork River	8	2	.28	18.5
South Piney Creek.	4	5	16.20	1,136
South Branch of Middle Piney Creek. Springs, tributary Green River. South Cottonwood Creek.	4	1	5.02 1.55	369 110
South Cottonwood Creek	4	. 8	23.31	1,798
South Beaver Creek	4	2	14.80	1.039
Spring tributary Horse Creek	4	ī	.42	30
Spring, tributary Cottonwood Creek	4	1	.55	40
Smith Creek	2 2	1	.01	1 2
Spring, tributary Cottonwood Creek Smith Creek Spring, tributary Amsden Creek Stout Creek	2	2	.78 .28	55 20
Stout Creek	2	1	30.00 a. ft.	20
Springs, tributary Stk. Beaver Creek	2	î	1.14	80
		1		l

^{*}Mining purposes. †Stock and domestic purposes.

		·		
NAME OF STREAM	Division	Number of Appropriations	Volume Appro- printed, cu. ft. per second	Acres Irrigated
Seepage Water, tributary Laramie River Sybille Creek Sybille Creek Sybille Creek Sybille Creek Squaw Creek Spring Creek, tributary Crow Creek Spring Creek, tributary Crow Creek Springs, tributary Bear Creek Sweetwater River Springs, tributary Sweetwater River Springs Creek, tributary Sweetwater River Sage Hen Creek Sage Creek Sage Creek Sage Creek Sage Creek Sloux Creek Sulphur Springs Sheep Creek, tributary Little Medicine Bow R. Springs, tributary Medicine Bow River Springs, tributary Medicine Bow River Springs, tributary Little Medicine Bow River Springs, tributary Medicine Bow River Springs Creek, tributary Troublesome Creek Spring Creek, tributary Laramie River Spring, tributary Laramie River Spring, tributary Laramie River Spring Creek, tributary Laramie River Spring Creek, tributary Laramie River Spring Creek, tributary Bear Creek Spring Creek, tributary Bear Creek Spring Greek, tributary North Laramie River Spring Creek, tributary North Laramie River Springs tributary North Laramie River Springs tributary North Laramie River Springs, tributary North Laramie River Springs, tributary Herbert Creek Springs, tributary Herbert Creek Springs, tributary Herbert Creek	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	Z 1 1 1 3 6 6 6 8 1 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 3 3 1 1 1 1 1	552 2.32 64.00 a. ft. 3.41 5.55 8.50 a. ft. 71.90 2.26 3.19 1.40 1.14 9.2 6.00 a. ft. 88 67 17.97 1.78 1.72 42 42 42 1.70 02 4.28 5.77 3.00 1.32 1.79 1.10 3.86 6.83 0.81 2.11 1.10 3.86 6.83 0.88 2.11 1.10 1.11 3.55 7.71 7.74 2.61 4.2 2.61 4.2 2.61 4.2 2.61 4.2 2.88 4.1.55 a. ft.	40 107 245 40 106
Springs, tributary Blue Grass Creek Spring Creek, tributary Harney Creek Springs, tributary Pale Creek Snow Gulch, tributary Pass Creek Spracklin Branch Spring, tributary Rocky Ford Creek Stockade Beaver Creek Spring, tributary Middle Fork Oil Creek Springs, tributary Middle Fork Oil Creek Springs, tributary Inyan Kara Creek Skull Creek	1	1 1 3 1 2 1 1 1 1 3	38 1.38 .55 .85 .55 .01 .71 .0008 .07 4.94	27 97 40 60 39 1 50 § 5

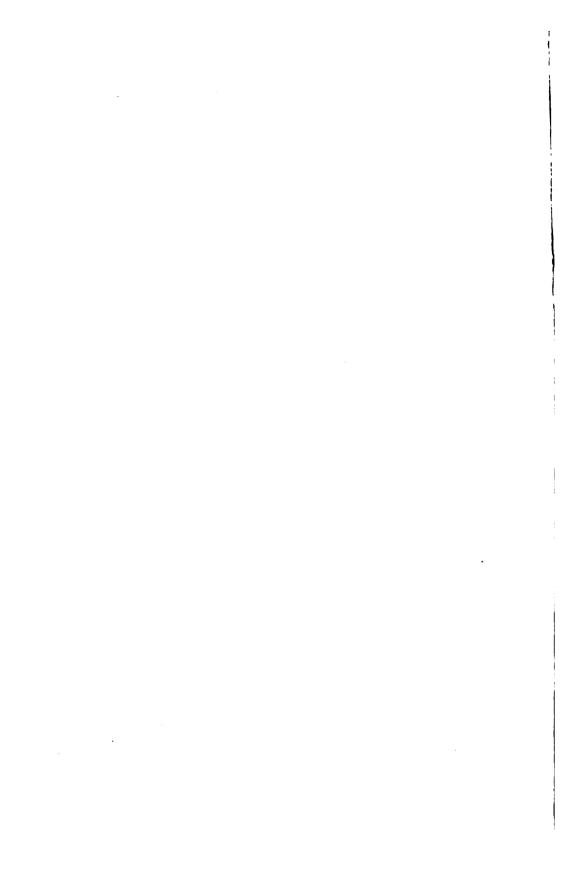
^{*}Domestic and mining.
†Supplemental.
‡Stock purposes.
§Domestic purposes.

NAME OF STREAM	Division	Number of Appropriations	Volume Appro- priated, cu. ft. per second	Acres Irrigated
Springs, tributary Little Goose Creek	2	1	.57	40
Sackett Creek	2	1	.07	5
Swain Draw	2 2	1 2	.21	15
Springs, tributary North Fork Powder River	2	î	1.01 1.07	71.2 75
South Fork Crazy Woman Creek	2	3	3.82	267.8
South Fork Crazy Woman Creek	2	i	12.00 a. ft.	
Springs, tributary Beaver Creek	2	2	.56	40
Spring, tributary South Fork Crazy Woman Cr.	2	2	2.65	185.8
Steele Creek	2	1 1	.18 .64	13 45
Skull Gulch Squaw Creek	3	1	.17	12
Split Rock Creek	3	l î	1.07	75
Salt River	4	30	44.08	3,096.5
Strawberry Creek Swift Creek	4	6	9.76	685
Swift Creek	4	16	8.00	564.5
Stump Creek Spring Creek, tributary Salt River South Middle Spring Creek	4	6	7.40 1.10	517 77.5
South Middle Spring Creek	4	3	3.20	225
Smith Creek	4	lĭ	.50	35
Stewart Creek South Middle and North Middle Spring Creeks	4	2	2.50	175
South Middle and North Middle Spring Creeks		١.		
and North Spring Creek	4	1	28.25	*
Sprague Creek	4	1 1	.21 1.67	15 117
Sulphur Slough Spring, southeast quarter, Sec. 30, Tp. 32, R. 118	4	i	.07	5
Soldier ('rook	4	î	.65	46
Spring, northeast quarter, Sec. 9, Tp. 34, R. 112.	4	1	.87	61
Spring, northeast quarter, Sec. 9, Tp. 34, R. 112. Sheep Canyon Creek. Spring Creek, tributary Crazy Woman Creek Smith Draw	2	1	1.28	90
Spring Creek, tributary Crazy woman Creek	2 2	2	1.99 .81	140 57
Smith Draw	2	i	8.00 a. ft.] "
Sand Creek, tributary Laramie River	ĩ	l î	3.71	260
Sand Creek, tributary Laramie River	1	1	.04	3
Springs, tributary Lake Como	1	1	.92	65
Tongue River	2	10	10.97 .29	772
Twin Creek Trapper Creek	3	1 6	2.86	204
Tosi Creek	4	2	4.76	335
Tosi Creek Three Mile Creek	2	ï	300.00 a. ft.	
Trail Creek	1	2	.45	33
Trail Creek	2	2	1.71	120 481
Three Mile Creek, tributary Rock Creek Three Mile Creek, tributary Little Medicine	1	4	6.85	481
Bow River	1	1	2.29	161
Bow River Three Mile Creek, tributary Little Medicine Bow River	_	-		1
Bow River	1	1	90.00 a. ft.	
Tribiliary Creek	1	2	.49	35
Tributary of Figh Crook	1	3	5.38 1.56	357 110
Troublesome Creek Tributary of Fish Creek. Tributary of North Laramie River.	i	l i	1.50	37
Trabing Creek	2	1 4	8.00 a. ft.	l
Two Springs	2	1	.77	54
Tetley Springs Tensleep Creek	2	1 1	.14	10
Tensleep Creek	3	10 2	5.27 3.27	372 229
Tom Poole Slough	4	ı	2.21	155
Wolf Creek	2	1 2	17.50 a. ft.	1
Wolf Creek	2	4	17.57	1.233
West Pass Creek	2	6	10.70	758
Willow Creek	2	1	.65	47
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

^{*}Power purposes.

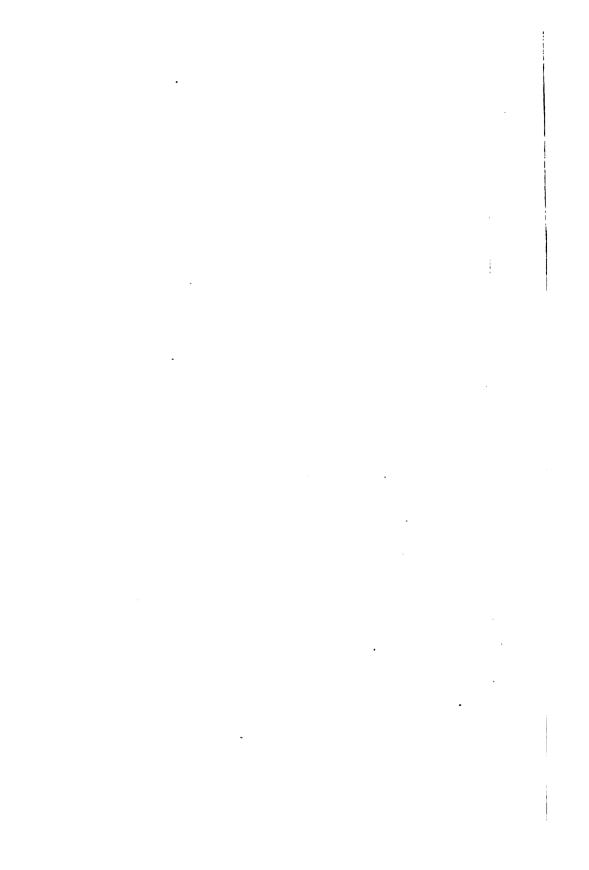


INTERSTATE CANAL, CONCRETE SECTION.





INTERSTATE CANAL, CONCRETE AND STEEL FLUME.





SHOSHONE CANON, LOOKING UP STREAM TOWARD GOVERNMENT DAM SITE.

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NAME OF STREAM	Division	Number of Appropriations	Volume Appro- priated, cu. ft. per second	Acres Irrigated
Wagonhound Creek, tributary North Platte R	1	1	1.05	75
		1	1.64	116
Wagon Creek		7	30.99	2.175
Willow Creek	4	2	4.20	290
Woodroad Creek	1	1	1.51	106
Willow Creek, tributary Sweetwater River	1	10	7.12	501
West Cherry Creek	1 1	1	1.55	110
Whiskey Creek		3	2.57	182
Wild Cat Creek	2	8	2.85	202
Wagonhound Creek, tributary Medicine Bow R.	1	6	6.72	473
West Fork Creek	1	1	.85	60
		1 2	3.07	215 70
West Creek	l i	2	.43	31
Willow Spring Gulch	l i	ĺi	16.40 a. ft.	31
Woodard Creek	l i	2	.90	63
Windy Creek	l i	l î	.21	15
Wesser Springs	3	2	.07	15
Wesser Springs		Ιî	.0008	· • "
White Creek		Ιî	2.00	140
Willow Creek, tributary Laramie River		l î	2.28	20
West Fork Iron Mountain Creek	l î	l î	.57	40
Yankee Creek	ī	2	.72	51
Total area				129,425.40
Total area under certificates heretofore issued		• • • • • •		779,942.99
Grand total under certificates				909,368.39

^{*}Domestic purposes.

OPERATION OF UNITED STATES LAND LAWS.

Three years ago last September, Congressman Mondell stated at the Irrigation Congress held at Ogden, Utah, that the opposition manifest there to the Desert Land Act, the Timber and Stone Act and the Commutation clause of the Homestead Act came from those who hold land scrip. Since that time these land laws have become so complicated in practice through rulings of the General Land Office that it is almost impossible for the entrymen to live up to the requirements. During the same period land scrip has advanced in price from \$3.00 and \$4.00 to \$9.00 and \$10.00 per acre. The holders of land scrip have therefore profited by the attacks made on these laws and the small sum paid attorneys and lobbyists in Washington has returned many times to enrich those who have been so fortunate as to secure this kind of property. While it is the wish of all law-abiding men to

see to it that fraud is not countenanced by the government under any land law, yet it is so important to the West to have all lands pass into the hands of private parties that inducements should be made by the government to all who desire to acquire a sufficient area to support a family.

There is no statute now which enables a small ranchman to control the grazing lands contiguous to his homestead. This has led to the fencing of government land. Under this practice ranchmen were able to protect themselves temporarily but with increased vigilance of the government even this has been denied. No man can study the stock raising industry in the West and believe that the existing land laws are suited to the country. Wyoming would progress much more rapidly if the government would give outright to every stockman who has secured title to his homestead, ten sections of land or more. Such an area would be fenced at once and the range grasses would be protected. These lands would begin to return money to the public in the way of taxes and the ranchman would then be doing a safe business, because he could depend upon having summer feed for his stock.

So widely has the cry of fraud been published in the East through the agency of the press bureaus operated by the holders of land scrip that any reform in land laws tending to make conditions more favorable to western interests is almost impossible. The central west has developed under laws which were favorable to rapid settlement. The lands remaining are of a different character and the more liberal the government can be in disposing of them, the better for all concerned.

The operation of the Desert Land Act at the present time appeals with particular force to the irrigation officers of this State. Entrymen along streams which are not adjudicated must wait for years to get their patents; in more favored localities the entrymen are put to much expense and inconvenience by having to wait until the Board of Control is able to issue the final certificate of appropriation and even then the troubles of the settler do not end. The Land Office may change its rulings between the time he makes his first filing and the day when he submits his final proof. He must cultivate a certain area, or he must reclaim all lands susceptible of irrigation. This is not necessarily a

requirement of the law, but usually a ruling of the General Land Office. Those who have had some acquaintance with that office in Washington understand how great a machine it is—how important rulings originate with men who do not understand the land question in the West and what little consideration is given him who is acquainted with conditions.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining patents under this act the Board of Control took the matter up with the General Land Office and it is hoped that some modifications may be made in rulings within the next few months. The board suggests the following procedure: I. When the entryman has reclaimed his lands under the conditions set forth in his permit he is to notify the State Engineer. 2. The State Engineer communicates with the water commissioner of the proper district and instructs that officer to make an examination of irrigation works and lands and report. 3. If the report of the water commissioner shows that reclamation has been carried on in accordance with the provisions of the permit the State Engineer so informs the proper land office by a certificate setting forth the facts in full. The State under this procedure does more than should be required, because all inspection should be made by the government. At the present time the State is obliged to bear all of this responsibility and does not seriously object except that under present rulings the burden rests too heavily on the entryman. While the rulings of the General Land Office would lead one to believe that inspectors are numerous, vet at this time there is not such an officer in Wyoming. to the knowledge of the irrigation administration.

THE WORK OF THE UNITED STATES RECLAMATION SERVICE.

Progress has been made on both of the government projects in Wyoming. The Interstate Canal under the Pathfinder system on the North Platte is well under way, the portion in Wyoming being practically completed. Construction is progressing in a satisfactory manner on the Pathfinder dam above Alcova. Soundings at Guernsey show that bed rock can be found at the narrows so that the Goshen Hole Canals seem to be a matter of certainty. This means much to Wyoming and the people are anxiously waiting for signs which show that the canal is

an assured fact. Unless this is taken up by the government Wyoming will not get much benefit from the Pathfinder system.

The Shoshone project has been delayed owing to the failure of contractors. Work has been resumed on the Corbett tunnel by one of the sub-contractors and the government is conducting the work in the canon by day labor. The people have been somewhat discouraged at times owing to the seemingly slow progress being made in Wyoming, but this is probably due to the great dimensions of both undertakings. It is hoped that before the next two years have passed both projects will be well under way and some land irrigated under the various canals in Wyoming.

The State Engineer's office has worked in harmony with the engineers of the Reclamation Service and much has been done by co-operation. The Reclamation Service assisted in the surveys of the Shoshone River and tributaries in 1905 and in this way made a more comprehensive survey possible. By an exchange of engineering information duplication of considerable work has not been necessary. The government has given up the Lake De Smet project in Johnson and Sheridan Counties and it is expected that this will be carried to completion through private enterprise.

THE OPERATION OF THE CAREY ACT.

The State Engineer will only refer to the operation of the Carey Act as it concerns his office. When applications for permit are filed with him, he cannot tell whether or not the works described therein are to be carried to completion under the provisions of the Carey Act or not. He is not in position therefore to make the examination which is really necessary to determine whether or not the lands are of good quality, whether the water supply is ample and whether or not the works are feasible. When the company or individual proceeds under the provisions of the Carey Act the application for segregation goes to the State Board of Land Commissioners and the State Engineer is then required to furnish the necessary engineering information. It generally happens that this request comes to him at the time of the year when an inspection on the ground is impossible and he has to base his report on the information he may have in the office at the time. This should be remedied so that the report can

be made when the permit is issued and the feasibility of the project be established before the permit goes into effect.

When the irrigation system is completed it is the duty of the State Engineer to make an examination of the same and report to the State Board of Land Commissioners. He has nothing to guide him in this examination. The State prepares no specifications and plans to be followed by the construction agency. He cannot say that this flume is not designed properly or that the other headgate is not planned to protect the settler from excessive maintenance charges. He can find from the records of his own office that the ditch is designed to be of a certain width and to have a specified grade. Its location on the ground is also fairly well defined. This has little to do with the plans that should be made in some detail regarding the character of construction that the State would accept. This is a matter that should be regulated by the State, both for the protection of the company and the settler. Every company that has completed irrigation works of any magnitude has lost money through failure to install permanent works in the beginning. A steel and masonry headgate inspires the confidence of the water user. It is to be his in time and he is paying his money for a proportionate interest in a convevor of water. He feels better if the works installed in the beginning appear to be of such character that they will last until his payments are completed. The company saves money by building one first class structure rather than erecting a temporary one after each high water season. Plans and specifications should be made, therefore, in each case and these should be filed with the State Engineer so that he could make an intelligent inspection when called upon to do so.

The canals under the provisions of the Carey Act have been under construction for some years. Many will be completed within the next year or so and provision should be made for the expense of examination. It would pay the State to have one man employed continuously to follow this work. He could be of great assistance to the companies engaged in construction as well as to the irrigators who use the water. By keeping in close touch with the progress of work he would be able to report at any time on any particular project and the delay now incident to the making of inspections and preparing reports for the Board would be eliminated.

PLANS FOR THE IRRIGATION OF THE CEDED PORTION OF THE SHOSHONE INDIAN RESERVATION.

During the summer of 1905 numerous letters were received by the State Engineer relative to the reclamation of the irrigable lands situated on the ceded portion of the Shoshone Indian Reservation. These letters came from people of the State who are anxious to see early development take place through bona fide investors, and to protect the settlers from speculators. Towards the middle of August it became evident that the State should take steps to secure permits for making surveys in order that plans might be perfected and construction commenced as soon as the Reservation were thrown open for settlement. The first plan which seemed feasible was outlined in a letter to the Honorable Secretary of the Interior on August 8th:

CHEYENNE, WYO., Aug. 8, 1905.

Hon. E. A. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

SIR:—This office has had considerable correspondence lately regarding the manner in which the lands lying on the north side of Wind River, in the Shoshone Indian Reservation, in this State, are to be irrigated. As these lands are to be thrown open to settlement next year, parties who expect to occupy lands there are somewhat exercised as to the manner in which the reclamation is to be brought about. I have given this matter considerable study and believe that the greatest good to the greatest number would result should the government build the necessary irrigation works and dispose of the water rights to actual settlers at cost. From my conversation with Mr. Newell I have been led to believe that it will be impossible for the government to take up this work in the immediate future. If this is the case, it is evident that something should be done to complete the works through private enterprise at the earliest date.

If it is impossible for the government to undertake this work at once, I should like to see private enterprise encouraged. I would not recommend that any corporation or person be given exclusive rights to make surveys prior to the opening of the Reservation, but I do believe that permits for surveys should be issued to a limited number, so that the State would be in a position to select the builders who would guarantee to complete the works and deliver the water to the settlers at the least cost and

under the most favorable terms. By inviting capital to compete in this direction, and by strict supervision by the State, I am satisfied that all concerned would be satisfied with the result.

Unless permits for surveys are issued and this work done in an orderly manner and under the restrictions imposed by the Interior Department, actual construction must be delayed and the settlers going in next year will suffer hardships. Again, some surveys have been made for ditches to be taken out for the irrigation of these lands. These are not complete, and there is no way to check them until legitimate work is done. The Reclamation Service made some surveys last season. I published the results of this work in my last report, having received a sketch from the Department showing the proposed line. The surveys made up to this time by the Government are not such as would enable an estimate to be made of the cost of the projects which will have to be completed before complete reclamation can take place.

Applications prepared from estimates will be received in this office from this time until the Reservation is opened, and they will continue to come in then. I have notified all parties that I will not accept any work or issue any permits for water until a legit-imate survey has been made under a permit from the Interior Department, prior to the opening of the Reservation, or by responsible engineers, deputized for the work, thereafter. Such applications as have been filed are, therefore, of no value to the parties making them.

I trust that some decision may be reached in the near future either guaranteeing immediate construction by the Reclamation Service or permitting private surveys to be prosecuted under the rules and regulations of the Interior Department. Delay without decisive action in one direction or the other will unquestionably complicate matters at a later date and create hardship for the settler.

This letter is written because I wish it understood that the State is greatly concerned in this matter, and I would appreciate it if my communication be not referred to any subordinate division of the Interior Department.

Respectfully,
CLARENCE T. JOHNSTON,
State Engineer.

Early in September a communication was received from Hon. Thomas Ryan, Acting Secretary, enclosing a letter from the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs. These two letters are given in full, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, Aug. 29, 1905.

Clarence T. Johnston, Esq., State Engineer, Cheyenne, Wyo.

SIR:—I acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 8th inst., submitting certain statements relative to surveys for irrigation works upon ceded portion of the Shoshone Indian Reservation, Wyoming, and recommending that the authority of the Department be granted for private parties or corporations to enter upon said lands for the purpose of making such surveys and beginning construction.

In response, I have to advise you that the matter has been carefully considered by the Department, and the conclusion has been reached that no permits should be granted to private parties or corporations to enter upon the ceded portion of the Reservation for the purpose indicated prior to the opening of the lands, as provided by law. (Act March 3, 1905—33 Stats., 1016.)

A copy of a report on the subject from the Commissioner of the Indian Affairs, dated the 24th instant, is herewith enclosed for your information. Very respectfully,

Thos. Ryan,
Acting Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 24, 1905.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior.

SIR:—This office is in receipt, by Department reference, for report (in duplicate), with recommendation and return of papers, of copy of a letter dated August 8, 1905, from Clarence T. Johnston, State Engineer of Wyoming, referring to the fact that the ceded portion of the Shoshone Reservation, said State, will be thrown open to settlement next year, and to the necessity for the construction of an irrigation system over the ceded lands ample to irrigate the lands thrown open to settlement, at least such as are susceptible of irrigation.

If it is impossible for the Government to undertake this work at once, he states that he would like to see private enterprise encouraged. He further states that he would not recommend that any person or corporation be given exclusive right to make surveys prior to the opening of the ceded portion; that he believes, however, that permits for surveys should be issued to a limited number, so that the State would be in a position to select the builders, who would guarantee to complete the works and deliver the water to the settlers at the least cost, under the most





favorble terms. He thinks that by inviting capital to compete in this direction, and by strict supervision by the State, all concerned would be satisfied with the result.

He remarks that the Reclamation Service made some surveys last season; that he published the result of this work in his last report, having received a sketch from the Department showing the proposed line; that the surveys made up to this time by the Government are not such as would enable an estimate to be made of the cost of the projects, which will have to be finished before complete reclamation can take place.

He has notified all parties making applications to initiate surveys that he will not accept any work or issue a permit for water until a legitimate survey has been made under a permit from the Department of the Interior prior to the opening of the Reservation, or by responsible engineers deputized for the work; that applications which have already been filed in his office are of no value to the parties making them.

He trusts that some decision may be reached in the near future, either granting immediate construction by the Reclamation Service or permitting private surveys to be prosecuted, under the rules and regulations of this Department, and states that delay without decisive action in one direction or the other will unquestionably complicate matters at a later date and create hardship for the settler.

He states that his letter is written because he wishes it understood that the Satte of Wyoming is greatly concerned in this matter, that he would appreciate it if his communication should "not be referred to any subordinate division of the Interior Department."

In connection with this subject, the office has the honor to state that on May 15, 1905, the Superintendent in charge of the Shoshone Agency transmitted to this office a communication from E. H. Fourt, of Lander, Wyoming, relative to the reclamation of certain portions of the Reservation lands which are to be opened for settlement next year.

Mr. Fourt stated that he had received inquiry from some strong financial men who were seeking investments in that section of the country, that they had asked him about the opportunities for investment in irrigation enterprises; that it has occurred to him that it would be a very great benefit to the Indians, and to that part of the State of Wyoming, if capital could be interested to take out water from the Big Wind River to cover the land which is to be thrown open on the north side of the river and east of the Government reclamation project.

He understood that under the present project the major portions of certain townships would be covered by the system of irrigation planned by the Government. He considered it important to the Indians, and to his part of the country, that steps should be taken to make application for water for the land to be opened to settlement, subject to applications which are already in for water to cover reservation and other Indian lands. He stated that it was highly important to have this application made ahead of any other applications which were to be made lower down on the Big Wind and Big Horn Rivers. He hoped that the Department would permit certain parties not only to make actual surveys but to begin the active construction of a canal at the earliest possible date.

On June 22, 1005, the Superintendent was advised that there was, in the opinion of his office, no authority of law for allowing surveys mentioned to be made and the construction of the work proposed. His attention was called to Section 2 of the Act ratifying and amending the agreement with the Indians of the Shoshone Reservation, approved March 3, 1905 (33 Stats., 1016), which provides that the ceded lands shall be disposed of under the provisions of the Homestead, Townsite, Coal and Mineral Land Laws of the United States, and shall be opened to settlement and entry, by proclamation of the President, on June 15, 1906, which proclamation shall prescribe the manner in which these lands may be settled upon, occupied and entered, by persons entitled to make entry thereon; also that no person shall be permitted to settle upon, occupy and enter said lands except as provided in the proclamation, until after the expiration of sixty days from the. time when the same are opened to settlement and entry.

His attention was also called to the terms and conditions

upon which entries may be made, the price of lands, etc.

The office advised him that when the Indians negotiated the said agreement, and when Congress accepted and ratified the same, it was expected that the lands would be disposed of in their then existing condition. In other words, no system of irrigation had been planned to improve the lands and enhance their value, as was claimed by the correspondent of the Superintendent, and moreover, in case Mr. Fourt should be granted the permission requested, such authority would be a precedent for others who might make application for similar purposes; also that the Reservation would thus be overrun with people seeking to obtain some advantage in the opening of the ceded lands.

He was further advised that it had not been shown to this office that there was sufficient water in the said Rivers to irrigate the lands within the ceded portion susceptible of irrigation, and such lands below the Reservation. The office stated that the Government was not interested in giving prospective settlers on the ceded lands advantage as to water rights over settlers who

were located below the Reservation and who were securing water rights and privileges.

The request of Mr. Fourt for authority to make preliminary surveys on the ceded portion and to commence actual construction work prior to the opening of ceded lands, was not granted. The Superintendent was directed to so advise him.

In reporting further upon this subject, the office has the honor to state that Walter B. Hill, Superintendent of Irrigation, is now, and has for some time been engaged under proper instructions, in surveying and planning a system of irrigation sufficient to cover the irrigable lands and lands susceptible of irrigation within the diminished Reservation. The actual construction work has begun and some twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars have been expended for the purpose indicated. Applications for water rights to cover some 80,000 acres under Big Wind and Little Wind Rivers, have been filed with the proper State Officers. He stated in a telegram to this office March 4, last, that probably 20,000 acres more could be secured under the "Upper Big Wind River," and that two weeks would be required to complete the work further.

He was soon thereafter ordered to the Uinta Reservation to assist in important work thereon. It is not known whether the additional applications for water rights have been made as indicated in the said telegram.

The question of water rights for irrigation purposes in the State of Wyoming is an important one. It is now and has been the purpose of this office to secure for the Indians water rights sufficient to irrigate their lands susceptible of irrigation within the diminished reserve, before the opening of the ceded portion to settlement and entry, by proclamation of the President, on June 15, 1906, and to endeavor to protect them in such rights by the construction of the necessary preliminary work.

In view of the law in the case, and all the facts and circumstances bearing thereon, the office respectfully recommends that no permits be granted to private parties or corporations to enter upon the ceded portion of the Reservation for the purpose of making irrigation surveys and beginning irrigation construction work, prior to the opening of the lands as provided by law. Such action will be consistent with the policy of this office in respect to the Reservation under consideration.

The papers in the case are returned. A copy of this report is enclosed.

Very respectfully, F. E. Leupp, Commissioner. On September 2 the following communication was addressed direct to the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

CHEYENNE, WYO., Sept. 2, 1905.

Hon Francis E. Leupp, Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:—I have this day received a letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior transmitting a copy of a communication from you to the Honorable Secretary relating to the irrigation of lands to be opened to settlement next year in the Shoshone Indian Reservation. I have carefully read your letter to the Secretary and I believe you do not understand fully the attitude of the State in the matter referred to in my letter to the Department, dated August 8th.

The State has charge of the waters of the stream. Your agents have applied in regular form for permit to divert water for the Indians. Myself and assistant aided your engineers in preparing their applications and maps and in doing everything that would make the permit for ditches secure. The State has urged every Indian Agent for the past 15 years to make these applications and only succeeded this last Spring. I believe that your engineers have filed all the applications for water that are necessary in so far as Indian lands are concerned. These are all prior to any that may be filed as a result of private surveys and the existing rights under permit could in no way be affected by whatever may be done through individual effort on the north side of Wind River.

It is within the power of the Secretary to issue permits for surveys to be prosecuted by private parties. Although the lands to be thrown open next year will have to be taken up under certain land laws of the Government, you know, as does everyone acquainted with the conditions, that no settler can maintain himself on the north side of Wind River unless his land is irrigated. The State has co-operated with the Government in securing the Indians the early water rights and the white settler must pay for storage. In addition to this your ruling would compel him to live upon the lands at least one year longer without being able to secure any return from the soil. While I regard our first duty should be to protect the Indians, at the same time I do not believe that we should forget that there are some poor white settlers, citizens of the United States, who deserve some consideration.

Another point, if surveys are carried on during the next eight months, your department and the State of Wyoming can co-operate in directing this work. Plans for a comprehensive system can be perfected and all work done in an orderly manner. If it is necessary to wait until next summer, no one can bring order out of the chaos that will result from the rush for speculative enterprises. It is not absolutely necessary that construction begin until the reservation is opened, but the people and the State cannot well wait a year longer for the completion of surveys.

You state that if permission were given one party to make surveys others would seek the same privilege. This would doubtless be true, but if the State were to refuse to approve permits for water except where applications provided a comprehensive system of irrigation, complete plans and guarantee reasonably cheap water for the people only a limited number would attempt to comply with such requirements. There are now on the Reservation many surveying parties working under the General Land Office. These men are nearly all from Wyoming. They are getting acquainted with the lands and will have an advantage in so far as settlement is concerned, but they are probably not making any surveys looking to the reclamation of the ceded portion of the Reservation. It will certainly not be any more detrimental to allow a few more surveyors on the ground for the purpose of planning an adequate irrigation system.

The water supply is a matter upon which I am probably as well informed as any person, having been in the State for twenty years and having made gagings of Wind River and its tributaries. This office has to do with the protection of settlers below the Reservation and if the reclamation of the ceded land on the reservation threatened to affect rights below, which is impossible under

our laws, such reclamation would not be encouraged.

I trust that your ruling regarding surveys may be changed so as to permit them to take place under certain restrictions. I would recommend that surveyors work under the joint supervision of your engineers and this office and urge the necessity of prompt action. I can guarantee the protection of the rights of the Indians and believe the Government should assist in a small way to make the ceded lands habitable at the earliest possible date.

Respectfully,
CLARENCE T. JOHNSTON,
State Engineer.

No reply having been received in response to this communication it seemed that the efforts of the State were to be disregarded entirely unless modified plans could be submitted to the Department.

During the fall months the same question was taken up with the Congressional Delegation and early in January the State Engineer was requested to go to Washington to take the matter up personally with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and other Officials of the Department of the Interior. A plan had been devised during the fall months for the State to make all surveys and be responsible for the parties placed in the field. The petition prepared in Washington and submitted to the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs followed out this idea. Senators Warren and Clark and Congressman Mondell had prepared the way for prompt action on the petition and assisted each day during the time it was being considered in the Interior Department. The petition as submitted is given in full.

APPLICATION OF THE STATE OF WYOMING FOR A PERMIT TO MAKE SURVEYS ON THE CEDED PORTION OF THE SHOSHONE INDIAN RESERVATION.

To the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

SIR:—The Shoshone Indian Reservation, located in Central Wyoming, is to be opened for settlement on the 15th day of June, 1906. It is the belief of the officials of the State of Wyoming that it will be impossible for settlers to maintain themselves upon these lands unless irrigation works are provided. After full consideration of this important matter, it has been agreed that, should the Government issue a permit for surveys, the State will advance the necessary funds for prosecuting this work. Under the proposed plan, the State would prepare complete maps and specifications for all necessary irrigation works, and advertise for bids from responsible parties for the actual prosecution of construction work. The Company which would guarantee construction in accordance with the plans prepared by the State and agree to deliver water at the most reasonable cost, would be awarded the contract for construction. Under the laws of Wvoming, the water rights obtained would not belong to the Company carrying on construction but to the lands irrigated. No monopoly in water is, therefore, possible and the State would require, in its contract with the construction company, that ownership in the canal should pass to the people when the lands were reclaimed and the irrigation company reimbursed for the outlay necessary in completing the irrigation system.

In taking up this work, the State has in view the rapid development of the ceded portion of the reservation. No person or Company proposing to carry on the construction of irrigation works will be favored or preferred. The application for permit to make surveys is prepared on the following grounds:

(1) To expedite the reclamation of lands and make it possible for settlers to maintain themselves. The immediate construction of irrigation works is helpful in two ways.

(a) By furnishing opportunity for employment to the settler, and

(b) By the reclamation of the lands he may have entered.

- (2) To enable the State to obtain accurate estimates of the cost of construction, to prepare plans and specifications in full, and to advertise for bids, thus enabling the State Officers to select that construction Company which may contract to build the irrigation works at a minimum cost to the settler.
- (3) To provide a comprehensive and orderly method for irrigating the lands susceptible of reclamation and to prevent the construction of many small irrigation works which would be wasteful of water.

(4) To provide against exorbitant charges being imposed

upon the settler for water rights.

(5) To make it more difficult for those who are successful at the drawing to return from the reservation and circulate reports that may interfere with the settlement or disposition of lands in the future.

The water rights of the Indians for lands in the diminished reservation are superior to any that may be obtained in the future, and the State guarantees their protection. It is believed that the interests of the Indians will be served by the prosecution of the survey as above outlined, but in order that this work may be of actual value, field work should be commenced within the next few weeks.

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the State of Wyoming.

CLARENCE T. JOHNSTON,

Washington, D. C.

State Engineer.

Washington, D. C. January 23, 1906.

In reply to this petition, on behalf of the State, the following communications from the Honorable Secretary of the Interior and the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs were received.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, February 5, 1906.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

SIR:—In a letter of the 29th ultimo you submitted to the Department a letter of Clarence T. Johnston, State Engineer, State of Wyoming, enclosing the application of the State for permission to make surveys on the ceded portion of the Shoshone Indian Reservation for an irrigating system for these lands, which

lands will be open to homestead, townsite, coal land and mineral entry on June 15 next, under Section 2, Act of March 3, 1905—33 Stat., 1016.

You have stated that the proposed action of the State will be beneficial to future settlers on these lands, as well as to the Indians on the diminished reservation, and that the granting of the permission will not conflict with their individual interests.

In view of the facts set forth you have recommended that permission be granted to the State of Wyoming to make surveys on the ceded lands on the conditions stated in the application; also on condition that all persons entering the reservation under the permit shall be restricted in their operations to the work necessary in surveying for the location of the lines of irrigation ditches and canals or reservoirs, subject to the supervision of the Agency Indian police or the military, and on the further condition that the permit will be accepted in writing on the conditions set forth in your letter.

Your letter with its enclosures was referred to the Commissioner of the General Land Office and on the 2d instant he

submitted a report thereon.

He has stated in his report that as the desired survey appears to be merely for the purpose of information, so that the State may regulate the granting of water rights, and that as it is merely a question of entering the reservation for the purpose named, the matter is entirely within the jurisdiction of the Indian Officer; he has stated further that his office is aware of no objection to granting the permission asked for by the State.

In view of the foregoing and of your recommendation, I hereby grant the permission asked for by the State of Wyoming on the conditions and under the stipulations set forth in your

letter.

I accordingly enclose the papers you submitted, also a copy of this report to the Commissioner of the General Land Office and direct that you properly notify the State Engineer in the premises.

Very respectfully, E. A. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

WASHINGTON, February 8, 1906.

Clarence T. Johnston, State Engineer,

Chevenne, Wyoming.

SIR:—On the 29th ultimo this office laid before the Secretary of the Interior for his consideration the application of the State



. of Wyoming for a permit to make surveys on the ceded lands of the Shoshone Indian Reservation for an irrigation system for these lands which are to be opened to homestead, townsite, coal and mineral entry on June 15th next, under Section 2 of the Act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stats., 1016).

The office reported that the proposed action of the State would be beneficial to future settlers on these lands as well as to the Indians on the Diminished Reservation, and that granting the permission would not conflict with other individual interests.

The office recommended that permission be granted the State of Wyoming to make surveys on the ceded part of the reservation, on the conditions set forth in the application; also on the condition that all persons entering the reservation under the permit should be restricted in their operations and activities in doing only the things necessary in surveying for the location of the lines of irrigation ditches and canals or reservoirs, and that all their acts should be subject to the scrutiny and supervision of the agency force of Indian police, or by the military; and on the further condition that the State Engineer would accept in writing the permit under the stipulations named.

I am now in receipt of a communication of the 5th instant from the Secretary, granting the permission asked for by the State on the conditions and under the stipulations set forth in said office report, and directing the office to notify you properly

in the premises.

I enclose a copy of the application mentioned and request that the State officers accept in writing the permit under the stipulations named therein and on the conditions above set forth. For your further information I enclose copy of the Secretary's letter.

On accepting the permit in writing and transmitting the instrument to this office you will be authorized to enter the reservation, accompanied by the necessary force, for the purpose of making the surveys planned, and in conformity with the application made. The Superintendent of the Shoshone Agency will be notified of this permit.

Very respectfully, C. F. LARRABEE, Acting Commissioner.

The conditions set forth in these communications were immediately accepted and the final permit for making surveys was received on Feb. 20th by telegram. One message was received from Senator Warren and the other from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20th, 1906.

C. T. Johnston, State Engineer.

Chevenne, Wyoming.

Indian Office regarded your written acceptance of conditions as sufficient authorization for you to go on the reservation and make surveys but on my request is sending you permit by telegraph. Indian Agent instructed to confer with you and permit you to enter reservation.

F. E. WARREN.

Washington, Feb. 20, 1906.

Clarence T. Johnston, State Engineer. Cheyenne, Wvo.

Having accepted in writing conditions and stipulations of permit granted by Secretary to State of Wyoming to make irrigation surveys on ceded part of Shoshone Reservation you are hereby authorized to enter thereon with necessary force for that purpose. Confer with Superintendent in charge of Agency. He has been advised of the authority.

LARRABEE, Acting Commissioner.

Immediately upon receipt of the permit to make surveys, arrangements were begun for putting engineers in the field. Three parties left Cheyenne on March 5th equipped to conduct the necessary surveys under the following instructions:—

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SURVEYS TO BE MADE UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE STATE ON THE SHOSHONE INDIAN RESERVATION.

I. CONDITIONS.

The surveys to be conducted under these instructions have been authorized by the Honorable Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In issuing the permit to the State certain conditions have been imposed and the engineers in charge of the field work are to be held for their faithful observance. The local Indian police have authority to eject any party from the reservation and this will be done unless the person can show that he is acting under instructions from this office as authorized by the permit from the Interior Department. The work we have on hand has to be attended to to the exclusion of everything else and no exploring will be permitted by the police except in connection with the irrigation investigations we are

to make. It is very important that we observe the rules laid down and volunteer to assist the Indian Agent, Mr. H. E. Wadsworth, of Shoshone Agency in any way possible. It might be well to call upon him as soon as possible and offer assistance by reporting the presence of unknown persons upon that portion of the reservation in which we are most interested, and where, consequently, our camps will be established.

The parties organized and sent into the field at this time must act under considerable responsibility. In the first place the work must be done well and quickly. All unnecessary expense should be eliminated and the plans of the engineers in charge should be to provide all comforts possible in the camps, excepting luxuries which good business judgment would not permit. Each man has something to gain in so far as his own reputation is concerned and all have the good name of the State administration to sustain. The work we are entering upon is new. Never before in the history of the country has a state assumed such a responsibility as has Wyoming in this undertaking. If our work is well and wisely carried out credit will be due us. The measure of the success which will attend our efforts depends upon the hearty support of every man engaged in the work.

It must be understood in the beginning, that should any man employed under the engineers in charge fail to do his part, such engineers have the right and it is their duty to remove him and to turn him over to the local police who will see that he is taken beyond the boundary of the reservation. The engineers in charge will, as soon as practicable, systematize the work so that each assistant will understand thoroughly his duties, not only when engaged in field surveying, but when in camp. All are expected to do a part in maintaining the camp and the camp supplies in good order, to take good care of the teams and instruments and to report tardiness in this respect to the heads of the division.

It is the belief of those who have had the most experience that one day should be set aside each week for rest and recreation. This rule will be observed by the State in this work, but should the Engineer in charge deem it best to work on Sunday in order that a better camp may be obtained for rest, his decision must be final. The weather conditions may be such that the days of rest will be wholly determined and fixed thereby.

The State Engineer will be with the field parties as much as possible and will keep in touch with the work as it progresses. There seems to be no reason to believe that the work begun now should not continue until the canals have been completed and are in running order. The construction of such works as will be necessary will mean much to the engineer actively engaged.

One engineer will be stationed in the office of the State Engineer at Chevenne to do whatever may be necessary to assist those who are carrying on the surveys. As the field investigations are progressing reports should be mailed to the State Engineer as often as practicable showing the ground covered and complete details relative to the data obtained. Original plane-table maps and field notes should be retained by the engineers in the field, but duplicate copies should be forwarded as rapidly as possible. This is particularly true concerning the location of the main canal, for we must have this line located, if there is any way to do it, by May 1st. The maps showing its location will be prepared here and forwarded to Washington, where the Honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office, Hon. W. A. Richards, will have the same entered upon the plats that will be submitted to the public at Shoshoni and other places on June 15th when the lands are thrown open to settlement, or at least to those who have been successful at the drawing.

The State Engineer congratulates himself that he is able to place this important work in such capable hands. He understands that the weather conditions may be unfavorable and that much of the work will be unpleasant, as he has camped out during an entire winter without tents and knows what the experience is. However, it is the difficult things that are worth doing and he is not in any way concerned in the success of the undertaking.

SURVEYS.

That part of the work which must be done at once consists in the location of the main canal. This will have its headgate near the S. W. Corner of Section 7, T. 4 N., R. 3 W. If my recollection serves me rightly there is a point where the headgate can be located just above rapids in solid rock. This would enable us to design a masonry-steel headgate that would stand all the floods that Wind River might furnish. The headgate should be placed sufficiently low so that the canal may draw practically all the water from the river when needed, without constructing a diverting dam.

When the location has been determined upon Party No. 1 and Party No. 2 will work together on the canal line as indicated below, while Party No. 3 will take up the measurement of streams and the investigation of reservoir sites.

Location of Main Canal.

The main canal must be large, hence its alignment must be such that sharp curves will be eliminated and the grade should not exceed one foot in 5,000 or 1-10th foot per 500 feet. It may be that this will be excessive, but the difference in the line, whether

run on this grade or a grade slightly less, would not be appreciable on the map. Party No. I will have sole charge of the location of this line upon the ground. His rodman in the preliminary survey will estimate the distance between 500 ft. stations and allow the necessary grade. These stations will be numbered, making about 10 stations per mile. The stakes used should be high enough so that they may easily be found. The engineer has only to locate these stations on grade or on the line of the canal above grade, if, in his judgment, the proper alignment of the canal would so demand. He should keep full notes regarding the character of the material along the line, as follows:

Station 1, sandy loam probably 1 ft. thick underlaid with coarse graved. Slope of ground.

Station 1, plus 50 to 135 sandy wash. Slope of ground.

Station 1, plus 260 to 380 15 per cent loose rock. Slope of ground.

Station 2, to 2 plus 20 soft sandstone ridge. Slope of ground, etc.

Whenever possible the engineer in charge of Party No. I should tabulate his results and send estimates to the State Engineer's Office, figuring earth at 22 cents, loose rock at 50 cents and solid rock at \$1.00 per cubic yard.

While this work is in progress Party No. 2 will locate all stations and tie in with Government surveys as often as possible. In order that notes may be preserved the transit must be used in the work. The maps showing the canal line and other information should be uniform and should be kept up each night in order that the parties may know their location and forward duplicates to the State Engineer. In addition to locating the canal line Party No. 2 should obtain as much information relative to the character of the lands lying under the canal as may be possible. The lands should be classified as first and second quality and non-irrigable lands. An attempt should also be made to carry some contours through, in order that they may be taken up later when the topographic work is carried on more extensively. The details of this survey will be left with the engineers in charge of the two parties. Plane tables may be used after the main canals have been located. Three rodmen will be furnished and the extra man can be used by one engineer or the other as they may deem best.

It is very probable that a second short canal line should be run from somewhere near the point where Wind River crosses the township line between Townships 2 and 3 north. If this is deemed advisable (and probably some exploration will be made before the main survey is finished to determine this) no delay should occur after the main canal has been located in taking up the smaller one.

This should probably have a grade of about 1.5 to 2 ft. per

mile according to the area which it will serve.

When the canal lines have been completed and located and all information forwarded to Cheyenne, the two parties will complete the examination of the lands, classifying as the work progresses and during such contour work as may be possible or advisable. It is presumed that parties Nos. I and 2 will keep together and hence have a common camp. This will be essential until the main canal lines have been determined upon and if it is advisable to change the arrangement at that time the engineers in charge will be able to judge.

Water Supply and Storage.

Party No. 3 will establish a gaging station on Wind River-wherever it may be found feasible to do so. It is possible that this may be established at the bridge on the stage line running northerly through the reservation, a few miles below the mouth of Bull Lake Creek. Arrangements will be made with some one living near the bridge to read the gage rod daily and discharge measurements should be made as often as may be necessary with the rise and fall of the river.

After this work has been arranged for the said party will undertake the investigation of reservoir sites. It may be found that Mr. Wadsworth has information concerning Bull Lake and if he is disposed to assist under the condition that the water to be stored there shall forever be a guarantee to the water rights for the Indian lands, it should be determined whether or nor it would be possible to run a canal from the lake to the headgate of the canal. If Bull Lake is not available for supplying the high line canal, it would be wise to look elsewhere for other reservoir sites. In going up stream notes should be made of the size and discharge of all tributaries and careful surveys should be made of all sites which seem promising.

It may be that the plans made by the Indian Service are not the best in so far as Bull Lake is concerned and if deemed wise a survey of the outlet should be made in order that a dam better

suited to conditions may be designed.

The work of this party should be expedited so that by the time the reservation is opened an approximate estimate may be made of the discharge of the streams, and the cost of such reservoir construction as may be necessary for the irrigation of 200,000 acres of land. The State Engineer's Office should be kept informed as to the progress of the work and if data can be sent in all computations can be made there of quantities of material in dams, and discharge of streams.

It is desired that sufficient information may be presented to the State Engineer by July 1st so that a complete estimate may be made of the cost of the entire project. When the preliminary work has been finished the parties can continue to carry on more detailed investigations in order that the lands to be irrigated may be thoroughly located and classified. Reservoir sites may be found on these lands which will serve for the reclamation of large tracts lying below them and these should be located and surveyed as soon as possible in order that applications for rights of way may be filed in the local land office as soon after the middle of June as may be possible. When the surveys of such a reservoir have been completed, maps will be made in the office of the State Engineer, and the application for right of way perfected there. As soon as such a site is found on the irrigable land the State Engineer will take the matter up with the Hon. Commissioner of the General Land office and request him to withdraw the area from settlement, if this is possible.

These instructions were carried out in almost every detail. The General Land Office was furnished maps showing the location of proposed irrigation works and complete estimates were prepared and submitted to all interested by July 1st. Surveys continued after that date for the purpose of perfecting rights of way and to classify the lands lying under the canals.

Receipts for any expenditure in this work were taken and all bills were paid by check. The First National Bank of Cheyenne advanced the necessary funds and by August 1st about \$6,500.00 had been spent.

The following plans or outline for procedure was prepared as soon as the engineers left for the field. It was given wide publicity, having been copied in nearly all State papers and it appeared also in several engineering and technical journals. The plans, as outlined in March, 1906, have been carried out to the letter.

PLANS FOR BRINGING ABOUT THE RECLAMATION OF IRRIGABLE LANDS ON THE CEDED PORTION OF THE INDIAN RESERVATION.

The State Engineer of Wyoming has secured a permit from the Interior Department to carry on irrigation surveys on the ceded portion of the Reservation, and three parties are now in the field for this purpose. It is estimated that by the middle of July maps and plans will be on file in the State Engineer's office, showing the location of all irrigation works, as well as the irrigable lands. The State Engineer will prepare complete estimates of costs and detailed plans will be worked out in his office for every important structure.

When this work has been completed, thefollowing steps are

contemplated:

1st. Notice will be given in every possible way regarding the general character of the project and the date when the plans and specifications for the same are open to public inspection in

the office of the State Engineer.

2nd. After the parties proposing to invest, have inspected such plans and specifications, bids will be received by the State Engineer for the period of two weeks. Such bids must be accompanied by a certified check of ten thousand dollars, payable to the State Engineer. In submitting the bid, the proposing investor must state the price per acre at which permanent water rights will be disposed of to the settler. A satisfactory showing of the financial ability to complete the works in a reasonable time, in accordance with the plans and specifications prepared by the State Engineer, must be made.

3rd. After the State has selected the party or company to which is to be awarded the permits for the construction of canals and reservoirs, the said person or company will receive the equipment purchased by the State Engineer for the purpose of conducting the surveys; all receipted bills of expense incurred in such work will be turned over to the company, and from the certified check of ten thousand dollars will be deducted the actual cost of such surveys, and the balance remaining after these charges have been met with be returned in full to such successful bidder. The certified checks of unsuccessful bidders will be immediately returned to them.

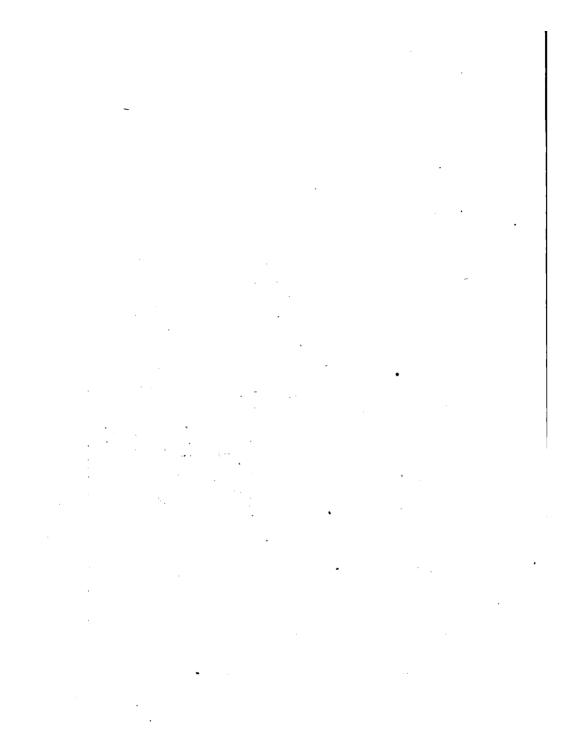
4th. The successful bidder will be required to make a satisfactory guarantee to the State for the construction of the required irrigation works, and to enter into a contract with the State regarding the construction of the irrigation works, and the disposition of water rights to the settler. The permits issued by the State Engineer will be conditioned on the faithful performance of the requirements set forth in said contract.

It is believed that an examination of the project from the plans prepared by the State Engineer will satisfy any investor, that it offers a safe and profitable field for investment. The plans and all details of construction are to be worked out by the State and the successful bidder will only be required to pay the actual cost thereof. The State will apply for rights of way and every precaution will be taken for the protection of the construction company in the future.

The State will not be inclined to accept a bid which would not permit the investor to have a safe margin over and above the



WIND RIVER, NEAR MOUTH OF DRY CREEK.



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cost of construction. The investor should bear in mind that while no one can live for any length of time on the lands without obtaining a water right, yet there is nothing to compel settlers to purchase water rights, and it is possible that a small tract may be left for an indefinite time unreclaimed. However, the State will take every precaution to warn the settlers regarding the necessity for them to enter into a contract for water rights at an early date, and it will be made plain to them that if they do not, their lands must remain arid. The State Engineer has control of the waters of streams, and no other permits will be issued for the irrigation of the country embraced under the large projects designed by the State. The investor must figure on deferred payments for the water rights purchased by the settlers. Also the cost of maintenance for the first four or five years. The State Engineer will probably be able to make an estimate of the latter expense, when the plans are open for inspection during the summer.

The following letter was mailed to all who had expressed a desire to submit a bid for carrying out the project.

CHEYENNE, WYO., July 2,1906.

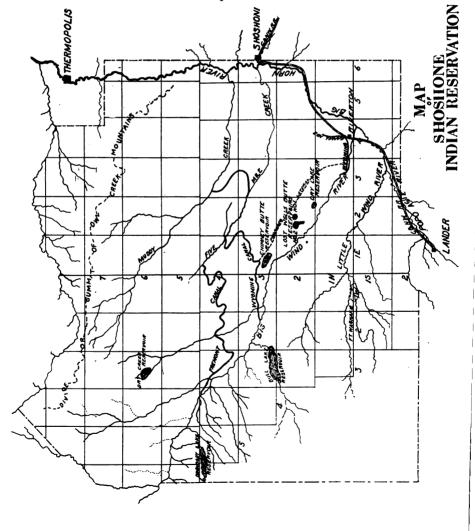
DEAR SIR:—Surveys have been nearly completed for the irrigation works on the ceded portion of the Shoshone Indian Reservation in Fremont County, Wyo. The State Engineer has performed this work under a permit issued by the Secretary of the Interior. He has advanced the funds that have been required. The work has progressed to a point where estimates can be made of the cost of canals and reservoirs, and any parties, so desiring, can receive full information at the office of the State Engineer, Cheyenne, Wyo., the 16th day of July, 1906. The plan which we have outlined for conducting the preliminaries in this work, is as follows:

First. Parties desiring to submit bids, should become acquainted with the project and are invited to look over the plans as perfected in the State Engineer's Office, on or after July 16th, 1906. The State has arranged all preliminaries for the perfection of water rights and applications for rights of way will be prepared in blank and be ready for transmission to the Land Office at Lander as soon as the successful company has perfected its organization and is ready to do business. These applications for rights of way should be in the Land Office some days prior to August 15th.

Second. On August 1st bids will be received from all parties desiring to submit a proposition to the State. These bids must be accompanied by a certified check of ten thousand dollars

(\$10,000) in favor of the State Engineer. From this certified check the successful bidder will be required to pay the cost of surveys to date. In return, the company will receive all notes of surveys and maps, and permits. The right of way applications will also be taken care of in the State Engineer's Office for the company. In submitting bids, the State should be informed regarding the plans of the company in the following particulars:

(a) The price at which permanent water rights and a proportionate share in the irrigation works shall be disposed of to the settler in terms of dollars per acre.



- (b) The kind of contract to be entered into between the Company and the Irrigator. The following provisions of the contract should be set forth:
 - 1. The number of payments and the time when each is due.
 - 2. The rate of interest charged on deferred payments.
- 3. The time when the irrigator begins to be liable for maintenance charges and the basis for such charges.
- (c) The time when actual construction can begin, should be stated.

The surveys up to date show that fully 265,000 acres of land can be irrigated. The water supply is ample, cheap storage reservoirs can be constructed as a further guarantee for the supply during the late months of summer, the soil is uniform and of first-class quality, the elevation runs from forty-six to fifty-six hundred feet, and the country is well sheltered. The State Engineer has taken this matter up with the object of securing early development of this section and enable the people who settle this year, to remain on the ground. Only by immediate construction can conditions be so altered that homes can be established on these lands.

Sincerely yours, CLARENCE T. JOHNSTON, State Engineer.

On August 1st, 1906, bids were opened at the Office of the State Engineer. Many were invited to be present at this time. The proposals were considered during the remainder of the day and a decision was not reached until the afternoon of the day following. In the meantime all who could be consulted were called in and the State Engineer entertained the advice of irrigators, attorneys and engineers, as to the acceptance of the contract.

The following conditions are set forth in the accepted bid of The Wyoming Central Irrigation Company.

CONDITIONS SET FORTH IN THE ACCEPTED BID OF THE WYOMING CENTRAL IRRIGA-TION COMPANY.

First. Upon the delivery to the Company by the State Engineer of the completed surveys, maps, profiles, surveyor's field notes, estimates and plans of and for the necessary canals and reservoirs for the purpose of irrigating the lands in said application described, together with such camp equipments, horses, wagons, tents and instruments as have been by the State Engineer purchased for use in making said surveys, the Company will

deposit with said State Engineer certified check for the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00) for the purpose of paying the actual expenses of said surveys, maps, plats and property as shall be evidenced by duly authenticated vouchers therefor, as much of said sum as is not required and expended for the purpose above stated to be returned to said applicant Company.

The said company agrees to build and construct the canals and reservoirs and the necessary main distributing lateral ditches therefrom as the same are set forth in this application in accordance with the plans and specifications now on file in the office of the said State Engineer, and under the conditions herein Construction work upon said irrigation system shall be begun within three months from date of the approval of this application, and said construction shall be prosecuted diligently and continuously to completion within a period of five years from date of the approval of this application, unless such period of time shall be extended by said State Engineer, upon good cause shown. as provided by statute, and subject to such delays as may be occasioned without the fault of said company, such as inability to obtain sufficient force of laborers, teams, construction material or other delays caused by labor strikes, inclement weather or the act of God. Said construction to proceed in the order named, as follows: First, by the construction of main canal No. 2, or lower canal, and its main laterals. Second, the construction of either canal No. 1, the upper canal, or the Bull Lake Reservoir, as may be in the judgment of the company of the greatest advantage to the settlers upon the said lands. Third, the construction of the necessary reservoirs.

Third. That it will deliver water to settlers and users of water entitled to receive the same for irrigation and other beneficial uses, at such point or points along the line of said canal and the lateral ditches thereof as it may determine from time to time to be most practicable; and will construct, place in position and maintain all headgates, flumes, weirs and other contrivances and arrangements through and by means of which water shall be measured and turned out of said canal and lateral ditches for the use of the settlers and others entitled thereto.

Fourth. The company will sell, or contract to sell upon full payment therefor, or upon deferred payment agreements therefor, to settlers upon said lands perpetual rights to the use of water from and through said canals and lateral ditches in quantities not to exceed one-half cubic foot of water per second of time for each forty acres, but shall have the sole right to enlarge and extend said canal and lateral ditches for the purpose of supplying water under like conditions for the irrigation of other lands which may be found to be susceptible of irrigation, for power and other ben-

eficial uses and to dispose of additional rights to the use of water from said canals and lateral ditches to the full capacity of any such enlargement and extension of said canals and lateral ditches.

Fifth. The said rights of appropriation and diversion acquired under this permit and the right to the distribution of the water by means of the irrigation system constructed in pursuance of this application shall be divided into perpetual water rights, each of said water rights to represent a proportionate interest equivalent to a carrying capacity equal to one-half cubic foot of water per second of time. Each of said water rights shall cover and include a right to a proportionate interest in and to the use of the said irrigation system, together with a proportionate interest in and to the use of all rights and franchises attached thereto, which may be necessary for the diversion, carrying and delivery to the user of the water to which he is entitled under said water right, under and subject to the conditions hereinafter set forth.

Provided, The company shall have the right, when the same can be done at any point or points in such manner that the use of the waters flowing through said canal or lateral ditches can be had without diminishing or in any way interfering with its use for irrigation purposes, to construct and sell the right, either at a yearly rental or as a perpetual right, to the use of said waters flowing at such point or points for power purposes without such right entering into the computation in the division of the rights of appropriation and diversion and the use of said irrigation system into proportionate water rights.

Sixth. The company will sell to any and all settlers upon said lands perpetual water rights as aforesaid in graded prices therefor at the option of the settlers, as follows:

First—When such water right is fully paid for by the settler at date of contract therefor, the sum of twenty dollars per acre.

Second—When such water right is contracted for on terms of a partial payment down and the balance in five annual payments, the sum of twenty-five dollars per acre, with interest thereon at 6 per cent per annum.

Third—When such water right is contracted for on terms of a part payment down and the balance in ten annual payments, the sum of thirty dollars per acre, with interest thereon at 6 per cent per annum.

Fourth—Deferred payments may be paid at any time the pur-

chaser may desire, thereby stopping the interest charge.

Fifth—On five-year equal annual payments, at thirty dollars per acre without interest, and on ten-year equal annual payments, at thirty-eight dollars per acre without interest; and if deferred payments, under the provisions of this paragraph, should be paid in full before expiration of time, a discount at the rate of

5 per cent per annum will be given on the time each annual payment so paid still had to run.

So long as the said irrigation company shall, in Seventh. accordance with the provisions hereof, continue to maintain and operate said canal, it may, after the initial date of beginning to deliver water to settlers, charge and collect from each settler, for the operation and maintenance of said system, an annual pro rata assessment upon said lands and water rights sold or contracted for, not exceeding the sum of forty cents per acre per annum, whenever it may become necessary for the operation and maintenance of said irrigation works for the then current year, and provided such assessment shall not exceed the proportionate share of such settler in and to the use of the said irrigation system, the same to be due and payable on the first day of November in each and every year, and in case of default in the payment thereof, the supply of water may be cut off until the amount due shall have been duly paid.

Eighth. Any advance payments made by settlers upon said water right contracts, prior to the completion of said canals to a point from which water can be delivered to such settlers, together with the deferred payment contract, shall be deposited with the American Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, Illinois, in trust, and by said bank paid to said irrigation company only upon the delivery by it of water from said canals to such purchasing settler, and in case said irrigation company should fail to comply with the terms of its contract for delivery of water to such settler, then said bank shall return said money and deferred payment contract to said settlers.

Ninth. The company will sell the said perpetual water rights to the settlers under the general terms and conditions as set forth in the form of water right contract hereunto attached marked "Exhibit A," and for convenience of reference made a part of this application, reserving to itself the right to alter or modify the terms and conditions or form of said contract in such manner as may be or become, by reason of circumstances arising from time to time, apparently of benefit to the settler and company, or which may be necessary to adapt said contract to the special conditions developed under said irrigation system as construction progresses.

Tenth. The irrigation company will, upon the full and complete performance by the settler, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, of all the obligations and payments by him undertaken in such contract as he may make with the irrigation company, transfer, assign and convey, or cause to be transferred, assigned and conveyed to each person who may settle upon any of said lands and make final proof thereon as by statute provided,

and with whom it may have contracted and agreed to supply with water for the irrigation of the lands settled upon, a proportionate right to the use, for the irrigation through said irrigation system of the land so settled upon, of the water authorized to be appropriated by the said irrigation company through and by means of its said irrigation system, for the irrigation of the lands lying thereunder, together with a proportionate right, share and interest in and to the use of the said works, canals, reservoirs and ditches constituting the said irrigation system, with all rights incidental thereto, each proportionate right, to be so conveyed to be in the same proportion to all rights granted under the entire system and to all the water for irrigation authorized to be appropriated as the water right therein contracted for bears to the entire number of water rights for irrigation purposes into which the water granted by the State Engineer to the applicant corporation to be used through and by means of said canals, shall be divided. And such conveyance shall provide that the right to the use of said water shall be confined to the specific tract of land, for the irrigation of which it was acquired, and shall be inseparably annexed to said tract, and appurtenant thereto, and shall also provide that thereafter the grantee therein shall pay to the grantor his pro rata share of the cost of the maintenance, operation and repair of said irrigation system, until the delivery of either the shares of the capital stock of said irrigation company, or the title to said irrigation system to the Water Users' Association, as hereinafter set forth.

Eleventh. Whenever the said irrigation company shall have sold and received payment in full for all or for 90 per cent of all the water rights to be sold and disposed of from said irrigation system, the irrigation company shall have the right, as may then seem to be for the best interests of the water users, to do either of the following things, to-wit:

First—As is customary under the Carey act, transfer, issue and deliver, or cause to be transferred, issued and delivered, to such water right purchasers respectively, shares of its capital stock in such proportion as the water rights of the respective settlers bear to the whole number of water rights in said irrigation system, said transfer of said capital stock to be made without further consideration from the settlers than the consideration stipulated for in such contracts for the purchase of perpetual rights to the use of water for irrigation from said canals.

Second—As is proposed to be done under the National Irrigation act, along the lines of the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association, as shown by pamphlet herewith submitted, when the company shall have sold and received payment in full for all or for 90 per cent of all the water rights to be sold and disposed

of under said irrigation system, it shall have the right to organize the water users into a Water Users' Association to be duly incorporated for that purpose, and transfer to such association, free of further cost to said water users and such association than the consideration stipulated for in the said contract for the purchase of said water rights, and free from all incumbrances, all its right, title and interest in and to all and singular the said irrigation system, its canals, reservoirs, rights and franchises appurtenant thereto.

In addition to the above and foregoing, and as constituting a part of this application, there will be presented the usual application for the diversion and appropriation of said waters and for reservoir sites, made in accordance with said surveys and under the statutory provisions therefor.

In witness whereof the said irrigation company has caused its corporate name to be hereto set by its President, attested by its Secretary and its corporate seal hereto affixed this 13th day of July, A. D. 1906.

[SEAL.] WYOMING CENTRAL IRRIGATION Co.,
Attested: By Joy Morton, President.

EDWARD H. STEARNS, Secretary.

The form of the water right contract is not given here, as it is of considerable length and is similar to that employed in many Carey act enterprises. The general specifications prepared by the State Engineer and accepted by the company are as follows:

SPECIFICATIONS IN GENERAL PREPARED BY THE STATE ENGINEER FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE IRRIGATION WORKS TO BE BUILT BY THE WYOMING CENTRAL IRRIGATION COMPANY ON THE CEDED PORTION OF THE SHOSHONE INDIAN RESERVATION.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT.

These specifications do not relate to the details of construction, but deal altogether with the general character of works to be provided. It is desired both by the settler and the company that all structures be of a permanent character. In the construction of irrigation works of the dimensions of those required in this case, it is not consistent with good business judgment to use any material which is perishable. The aim should be to provide against excessive maintenance cost. It is impossible for a project of this kind to be carried to completion, with all lands irrigated, wthin the lifetime of a wooden structure, and hence, for the sake



BULL LAKE CREEK.

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of economy and for the protection of all parties interested, wood shall be entirely eliminated.

From investigations already made, it is apparent that the materials for Portland cement are available in a number of places. either on the Reservation or in a close proximity thereto. Any company desiring to provide the best kind of structural material and at the same time economize in carrying on construction work should either establish or encourage the establishment of a Portland cement plant.

The State Engineer is fully convinced that such a plant would be a paying investment at once; that it would not only reduce the cost of construction of irrigation works, but it would encourage

the best class of people to settle on the lands.

The question of building material is a serious one on the Reservation, and it is the opinion of those best acquainted that cheap cement will solve this problem in the most satisfactory Another important step which would be wise, both from a standpoint of the investment and to provide cheap power for construction, would be the establishment of power plants along Wind River and Bull Lake Creek.

CANALS.

There are two main canals to be constructed. The lower canal is called the Wyoming Central and the upper one is called the Fremont Canal. The Fremont Canal is to be approximately 35 miles in length. Its location and course are shown on the maps accompanying these specifications. (Fig. 1.) It is to be 35 feet wide on the bottom and of sufficient depth to carry 8 feet of water. The side slopes are to be changed as the character of the material may require.

The Wyoming Canal is to be 40 miles long, 80 feet wide on the bottom and of sufficient depth to carry 10 feet of water, the

same condition applying to side slopes.

- Laterals. The laterals shall be carefully laid out in such a way that water will ultimately be brought within three miles of every tract of land to be irrigated. The size of the laterals will in each case be in proportion to the area which they serve. Wherever the fall or grade of laterals is excessive, it will be necessary for the company to install permanent drops, constructed in a general way, in accordance with the attached design. (Fig. 2.)
- 2. Headgates and Diversion Dams. All headgates and diversion dams shall be constructed of masonry or concrete and steel. The headgates shall be constructed so that they can be easily operated by one man. They shall be constructed along the general lines shown on the accompanying design. (Fig. 3.)

Figure 4 shows the elevation and cross section of a typical concrete dam.

3. Flumes, Syphons, Wastegates, Culverts and Lateral Headgates. The general design of these structures is shown in Figures 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. The use of flumes would not ordinarily be encouraged, and it is believed that they can be entirely eliminated. The only points where they might be considered at all are where the Fremont Canal crosses Crow Creek and Dry Creek, and where the Wyoming Canal crosses Dry Creek. These streams are very narrow and deep, and it is believed that a reinforced concrete culvert can be thrown across the creeks at each point, and the canal carried over them without any difficulty. By making the culverts considerably greater in length than the width of the canals, heavy canal banks can be provided and a permanent and safe crossing of the stream assured. It might be more economical to carry the Fremont Canal across Crow Creek through concrete steel pipes or syphons, as they are commonly termed.

In case deposits of sand occur in the canals, near their headgates, wastegates or sandgates shall be installed, both at Crow Creek and Dry Creek on the Fremont and Wyoming Canals, respectively. They shall be placed considerably below grade, in order that the canals may be thoroughly cleaned.

Lateral headgates shall be permanently located and be of such construction that one man can easily operate them. They shall be so located on the canal that water can be diverted without obstructing the main channel in any way.

RESERVOIRS.

A reservoir system having a minimum ultimate capacity of 300,000 acre feet is to be provided. Reservoirs are more fully set forth in detail in the permits issued by the State Engineer for this purpose, and some sites remain to be examined, and utilized should they prove feasible.

- 1. Reservoir Dams. All reservoir dams shall be of earth, masonry, or where conditions are such as to guarantee good construction of loose rock. In no case will a mixture of earth and rock be approved.
- 2. Earth Dams. Earth dams shall have a minimum slope on the water face of 3 to 1 and a minimum slope on the outer face of 2 to 1. Wherever there is danger of wave action, the water face shall be rip-rapped with a layer of one foot of stone, or in some other manner which will afford equal security. The top width of dams constructed of earth shall be at least one-fifth of the height.

Before the construction of an earthen dam begins, all vegetation shall be removed and the ground plowed longitudinally with the dam. Figure 10 shows the cross section of the standard earthen dam.

- 3. Masonry Dams. Where masonry dams are to be installed, designs of the same, together with a report of the company's engineer regarding the character of the site and other information, shall be submitted to the State Engineer for his approval. The same condition shall apply to rock-filled dams.
- 4. Outlets. All outlets for reservoirs shall be of such character that the column stored in the reservoir can be delivered in a period of thirty days.

The valves or gates shall be protected from ice, drift wood and frost. They shall be so installed that one man can easily operate them and they shall be of the same permanent character as specified in the case of canal headgates.

5. Wasteways. Wasteways shall be so designed for each reservoir located on a running stream that they will discharge six times the maximum recorded volume of such stream before water will begin to run over the top of the dam.

POWER PLANTS.

The permits issued by the State to the Wyoming Central Irrigation Company provide for the utilization of water for power purposes. At the same time, these permits restrict such use to points where this kind of development will not interfere with the use of water for irrigation. No section of the west offers better inducements for power development, and there is no necessity for interfering with irrigation in any way.

The company shall furnish maps showing the location of power plants and other detailed information whenever their plans are perfected to enable them to do so.

ALTERATIONS.

Alterations or changes in these specifications, not affecting the quality of work to be performed, can be made by common agreement by the proper agents of the Wyoming Central Irrigation Company and the State Engineer.

Approved this 1st day of August, 1906.

CLARENCE T. JOHNSTON, State Engineer.

The Wyoming Central Irrigation Company has already satisfied itself through engineering reports made by its own engineers since the permits were issued by the State that the pro-

ject is feasible. The Company deserves credit for having made careful investigation, because the settler's welfare is bound up in its own success.

The Government townsite on the reservation has been located in the north-east quarter of Section 34, Township I North, Range 4 East. Owing to the fact that much of this land has been taken by settlers and it is essential that water be applied at once the company has applied for a permit for a short ditch which will cover about 12,000 acres already described in permit 7,300 for the Wyoming Canal. The permit has been issued. In time this ditch will be a part of the lateral system from the Wyoming Canal when the diversion from this point will be discontinued.

Construction has commenced on this small ditch and probably before this report appears in print work will have begun on the Wyoming Canal. Marked progress along agricultural lines is promised for Fremont County. Permits were never issued which are more safely guarded to protect the settler and the company has encouraged every detail which would make water rights secure for the irrigator. Under these conditions rapid development should take place and it is with a feeling of satisfaction that the State Engineer submits his report relating to this important work of his office. The work has been difficult because of the weather conditions, the distance of camps from bases of supplies, and the necessity of securing results in a short time. The men carrying on the surveys and office work were further handicapped by having to answer all inquiries which came to them and a special effort was made to keep the public informed of every move contemplated. Because Fremont County has never witnessed a development such as is promised on the ceded lands the entire procedure was new to her people and some criticism has been made which, while discouraging at the time, was not of sufficient importance to lead to any modification of the plans which were laid out early in the spring. The State Engineer appreciates the many kind suggestions and words of commendation which have come from many citizens of Lander and elsewhere in Fremont County and he believes that they will one and all admit in another year that the plans that have been carried into effect for this important work were designed for bringing about the best kind of development.



BULL LAKE CREEK AND BULL LAKE.

Report of the Superintendent of Water Division No. 1

CHEYENNE, WYO., Nov. 15, 1906.

Hon. Clarence T. Johnston, State Engineer, Cheyenne, Wyo.

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with your request of Sept. 10th, 1906, for a report of the work done by me as Superintendent of Water Division No. 1, during the years 1905 and 1906, together with recommendations that would increase the efficiency of the service in this division, I herewith submit the following:

The work performed under my supervision in the past two years, since the last written report was handed you, has been practically as follows:

Routine work in the office was increased materially in the past two years, many more letters having been written than here-tofore, many more callers interested in irrigation matters and many more inquiries made for information regarding the water law, and the administration of the same.

Some little time was spent in preparing cards and other information for work in the field.

THE SEASON OF 1905 IN THE FIELD.

Very little trouble was had in this Division in the administration of the waters of the various users, largely on account of the increased rainfall. Irrigators are also becoming more experienced in using water on their lands, as well as becoming better posted regarding the rights of others under the law. They are becoming more familiar with the rules and practices of the Board of Control, thus relieving the Water Commissioner, as well as the Superintendent, of considerable work in the field.

During the season of 1905 I traveled, by team, about two thousand miles, and examined 592 ditches; of this number I received 443 proofs of appropriation calling for 460.52 cubic feet of water per second and irrigating 32,237 acres of land. The 119 remaining projects examined are not in use, either having been abandoned or never constructed, or the applicants have failed to comply with the terms of their permits. In October, 1905, I tabu-

lated these 119 permits and sent their tabulation to your office for the purpose of having same cancelled on your records.

THE SEASON OF 1906 IN THE FIELD.

The same condition regarding late rains prevailed during the irrigation season of 1906 as in 1905, except that the rains continued later in the summer.

Most all the streams in this water division held up strong and vigorous through the irrigation season and there was very little complaint on account of shortage of water. About the only complaints that came to this office were from appropriators who claimed that they were being robbed of water that they were entitled to; in each case a Commissioner was sent to correct the trouble, which must have been satisfactorily settled, for a second complaint never reached the office.

During the summer of 1906 I traveled, by team and stage, about three thousand miles, examined 501 ditches under permit. Of this number I received 283 proofs, having claims for 196.10 cubic feet of water per second, to irrigate 13,727 acres of land. I also received proof of 27 reservoirs, having a total of 2,468 acre feet of water. These proofs were received from appropriators in northern Laramie, Converse, Natrona, Albany and Carbon coun-All the said proofs were opened to the public for inspec-There were no contests filed against any of said proofs, and the same were submitted to the Board of Control at the meeting of October, 1906, with recommendations that certificates be issued to the several appropriators. Of the remaining ditches examined during this season, 242 are not entitled to a final proof and certificate, because of non-compliance with the terms of the permit, or no work having been done at all, or the projects having been abandoned. These have been tabulated and reported to your office for cancellation.

NORTH PLATTE RIVER ADJUDICATION.

Pursuant to an order issued by the Board of Control at the Spring meeting of 1906, ordering the adjudication of the rights of claimants of the waters of the North Platte and its unadjudicated tributaries, I proceed according to law, practice and rules of the board to determine priorities and rights, and receive the

sworn proofs and statements of the various appropriators who claim rights on said streams.

From the records of your office I found that 356 individuals, companies or corporations had recorded claims from 1872 to 1906, for water from said streams, and to each of said individuals, companies or corporations I sent the following notice by registered mail:

CHEYENNE, WYO., May 10th, 1906.

Mr. H. & C. Geary, Cheyenne, Wyo.

Dear Sir:—You are hereby notified that the State Engineer will, on or after the 15th day of June, A. D. 1906, begin the measurements of the North Platte River and its unadjudicated tributaries, and survey and measure all the ditches diverting water from the said river and tributaries and all the lands irrigated thereunder that are owned and controlled by claimants to water from said river and tributaries and continue until all said ditches and lands are measured and surveyed.

On the 23rd day of June, A. D. 1906, at 9 o'clock A. M., at Silas Doty's ranch, on Cherry Creek, Laramie County, Wyoming, the Superintendent of Water Division Number One will begin to receive the proofs and sworn statements of appropriation of the various claimants and legal users of water of said river and tributaries, and continue up said river from day to day and from place to place, following the surveys and measurements of said ditches and irrigated lands up to and including the 20th day of September, A. D. 1906.

The receiving of proofs and sworn statements of the legal users of water from said river and tributaries will be concluded on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1906.

Inspection Notice:—All the sworn proofs and statements received from the 23rd day of June, A. D. 1906, to and including the 20th day of September, A. D. 1906, of the various legal users of water from the North Platte River and its unadjudicated tributaries will be opened to the public for inspection for one day only, at each of the following named places, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., on the day and dates as stated below:

Guernsey, Laramie Co., Wyo., Sept. 25, 1906. Douglas, Converse Co., Wyo., Sept. 27, 1906. Casper, Natrona Co., Wyo., Sept. 29, 1906. Leo, Carbon Co., Wyo., Oct. 4, 1906. Saratoga, Carbon Co., Wyo., Oct. 8, 1906.

Each ditch or appropriation requires a separate proof. The law as now amended requires the Division Superintendent to col-

lect a fee of \$1.75 for each proof at the time the proof is submitted by the appropriator.

CONTESTS:—Any appropriator wishing to contest any of the rights of claimants, who have submitted their proof, will have fifteen days (being the statutory time) from the 8th day of October, A. D. 1906, to file his contest notice with the Division Superintendent. For procedure, see Chapter 10, Section 867, of the Revised Statutes of Wyoming, 1899.

PITT COVERT, Superintendent Water Division No. 1.

Note:—Certificates for water rights are as valuable as deeds to your lands. Extreme care should be exercised when submitting your proof for a certificate. See that all the land that you have legally irrigated is correctly described in your proof, for proofs can not be corrected or amended after they have been opened to the public for inspection.

At the place, on the day and date, as stated in the above notice, I began the taking of testimony for the establishment of the rights and priorities of the appropriators' claims to the waters of the North Platte River and its unadjudicated tributaries, and continued from day to day up the streams as fast as the surveys were made, calling upon the various users having recorded claims, received their sworn proofs for the purpose as stated above and completed taking testimony on the 20th day of September at a point near where the Platte River crosses the Colorado line in Carbon County.

The proofs received being about 270 in number will be submitted to the Board of Control at their April meeting of 1907.

In addition to the proofs above mentioned I received 38 that have not been advertised for public inspection, on account of having been filed with me too late to bring before the meeting of the board this fall. They will be submitted for action of the board at its next meeting.

PORTER CREEK ADJUDICATION.

Under an order of the Board of Control, issued at its meeting last March, I proceeded according to legal notices mailed to all parties interested in the waters of Porter Creek, received the proofs and sworn statements, and have submitted same to the Board of Control for its determination.

	Number of projects examined	Number of proofs received	Number proofs submitted Board of Con.	Number permits or projects reported for cancellation	Amount water appropriated, cu. ft. per sec.	Amount land irrigated
1905 1906	592 833	443 591	443 *283	119 242	460.52 196.10	32,237 13,727
Totals	1,395	1,034	726	361	656.62	45,964

TABLES OF PROJECTS EXAMINED 1905 AND 1906.

The above table shows that 26 per cent of all the projects examined are subject to cancellation.

During the past year there has been marked interest and enthusiasm shown among irrigators over preceding years. This interest has been stimulated very much by frequent visits of the superintendents with the ranchmen, together with the information sent out from the office, such as copies of the water laws and reports and tabulations of certificates that have been issued by the board.

REPORTS FROM WATER COMMISSIONERS.

During the past two years I have visited all the districts in this Division. Reports from the District Water Commissioners show that in almost every district in this Division there is a healthy growth in irrigation projects. Among the thrifty and more energetic irrigators, different and new varieties of crops are grown, bringing forth encouraging results. A very large increased acreage of alfalfa has been harvested in this division during the past year. One need not be a close observer while traveling over this Division to note that the small ranchman who is industrious, is fast getting in better circumstances, financially, and enhancing the value of his ranch property by irrigation.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

There should be some procedure for cancelling rights that have been abandoned. Also for the re-adjudication of rights on

^{*}Only 283 of the 591 proofs received were submitted to the Board of Control. The remaining 308 include proofs taken under the North Platte adjudication, and under other streams, which will be submitted to the Board of Control at their next meeting.

streams, especially on those streams that were adjudicated at an early period in the history of irrigation in the Territory and State.

Much needed information can be had by the re-measurement of streams. Increased irrigation has caused many streams that went dry in the early summer to flow the entire year; others have increased their flow from the same cause.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank you for the courteous treatment and the assistance you have so kindly and cheerfully given me.

Very Respectfully,
PITT COVERT,
Superintendent Water Division No. 1.

Report of the Superintendent of Water Division No. 2

SHERIDAN, WYOMING, November 1, 1906.

Hon. Clarence T. Johnston.

State Engineer,

Chevenne, Wyoming.

SIR:—In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the work done in Water Division No. 2 during the past two years, together with such recommendations relating to the modifications of irrigation laws of the State as I believe would prove beneficial to our people.

During the past few years there has been considerable irrigation development in this Division. New ditches and reservoirs have been constructed and many desert acres reclaimed. The work done in this line has exceeded our expectations, and with the same water supply the acreage irrigated has been almost doubled within the past five years. The large irrigated farms are being divided into smaller places and a desirable class of people are settling in our communities, and a greater and better use is being made of our resources. Labor has brought the irrigated ranch from a holding to a desirable investment. Irrigation has been one of the important factors in our wonderful development, and it will prove to be lasting and a producer of wealth, industry and prosperity.

Important irrigation enterprises for the immediate future have been promised for us and work has been commenced on several of them. As irrigation development affects a great many of our citizens a larger number now take interest in these matters. By careful study and investigation much can be recommended which will hasten this development. If the State will furnish sufficient funds to pay the necessary expenses success can be had, and our irrigation system and laws which were well begun can be carried on as the pride of Wyoming.

During the past two years the field work in this division consisted principally of superintending the apportioning of the water supply, examining and measuring ditches and streams and receiving proofs under permits. During this time I have reported to your office the condition of 711 permits. On 476 of these permits I have received proofs of appropriation of water for which the Board of Control has granted certificates of appropriation to applicants. There are now pending in this division 484 permits to be reported upon. Most of these permits I have investigated and report will be submitted as they are completed or abandoned. There are 129 permits included in those pending that have been issued for water rights on the Chevenne River and tributaries and they will be taken up when these streams are adjudicated by the Board of Control. It pleases me to report that there are but a few old matters pending in this division and that they have and will be given attention when required.

In June, 1905, an assistant from your office surveyed and platted the ditches diverting water from the Little Powder River and tributaries and the Little Missouri River and tributaries. At the same time I received 23 proofs from the claimants for water on said stream. The proofs were regularly opened for public inspection and no contests were filed. These streams were adjudicated by the Board of Control at the October meeting in 1905, and certificates issued to the appropriators. Since the adjudication I have heard no complaints from the parties interested therein.

The matter of the adjudication of the Cheyenne River and tributaries should be attended to in the near future, so that the rights of the appropriators can be determined and regulated under the present State law. When these streams are adjudicated

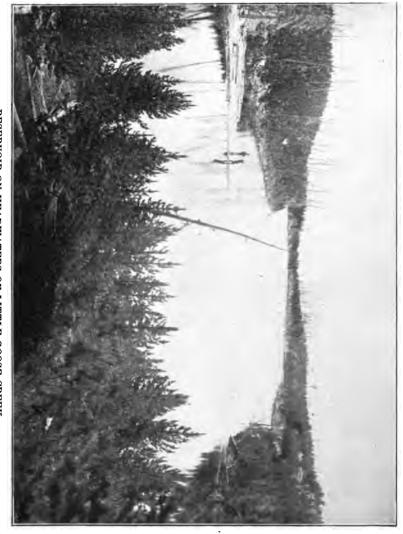
the settlement of territorial rights in this division will have been completed.

Crazy Woman Creek and tributaries in Johnson County, Wyoming, should be surveyed and platted by your office. This stream was adjudicated by the courts in 1888 and the decree then made is indefinite. The irrigation officers cannot follow the orders in said decree and give justice to the appropriators. The decree does not fit the situation and I believe the court was not fully informed of the conditions at the time the decree was granted. If the stream could be readjudicated by the Board of Control or the decree corrected by the courts it would be a benefit to all appropriators using water from said stream and the title to the water rights would be more clearly defined.

The ditches diverting water from East Pass Creek and Twin Creek in Sheridan County should be surveyed and platted. These streams have been adjudicated but no official surveys or plats were made at that time.

The streams of this division during the past two years have furnished sufficient water for early irrigation. Several of the streams have needed water to supply the demand for late irrigation. The water commissioners in Sheridan and Johnson Counties have been kept busy during most of the irrigation season. Good crops have been raised on most all the land irrigated. Considerable trouble was had on Piney Creek during the early part of last season. The discharge of this stream was irregular on account of cold weather in the mountains at the head of the stream and this condition kept the snow from melting.

During the past two years I have visited the water commissioners in this division in the irrigation season to assist and advise with them in the work. We have had few complaints to settle and I have found the commissioners in all cases well informed and doing what they believed to be right. The appropriators have been reasonable and we have settled differences without much trouble. The work of a water commissioner is not the most agreeable, and this division is fortunate in having commissioners that take an interest in the work and try to do their duty. Better service for the appropriators would result if the water commissioners in certain districts were furnished with water meters to accurately measure the supply. In five years



RESERVOIR ON HEADWATERS OF LITTLE GOOSE CREEK.

but one arrest has been made by the commissioner for interfering with his work and this defendant plead guilty. During the past two years no appeal has been taken from the decisions of the water officers in this division to the courts.

A large number of reservoirs are under construction in this part of the State. Many more acres are being irrigated by reservoir water and the farmer has found that reservoir investments pay well. Past experience has proven that this class of work requires good and substantial construction and it is being followed. Not only is the irrigator building reservoirs but the stockmen are impounding water on the range for live stock and they are securing good results therefrom.

The matter of seepage water rights will have to be considered by the Board of Control in the near future. Applications for these rights are becoming numerous. In most cases the amount of seepage depends upon the way in which the first appropriator uses the water, and it is my opinion that no permanent right at this time should be given for this seepage water, but a permit to use same until further investigation of existing conditions can be had.

Gauges and measuring boxes should be placed in all over-appropriated streams above the headgates of ditches so that the commissioners can determine the amount of water available. In many of the streams reservoir water is being mixed with the natural flow and it is impossible for the commissioner to make accurate measurements without proper devices.

When the work is completed under the filings now made there will be but one stream in this division that will have a surplus supply of water for late irrigation. Sand Creek in Crook County is not over-appropriated but the land in Wyoming on this stream on which the water can be used is limited and most of it has a water right. All the streams have sufficient water for early irrigation and a surplus that can be used for reservoir storage.

Better service would result if the Superintendent had the power to call the water commissioners to work for special duty, such as serving notices and making examinations of headgates and ditches before the irrigation season begins. In some of the districts the water commissioner should be employed continually during the irrigation season at a fixed salary.

Transfer of water rights in this State should not be permitted. Only a few transfers can be made that will not injure other appropriators. It gives the individual a right with public property whereby the State will suffer in the end. Since the passage of the transfer law by the last Legislature I do not know of a legal transfer having been made in this division. If transfers are permitted the law should state clearly that the water is appurtenant to the land irrigated and inseparable therefrom, and to be changed by public authority only for reasons plainly set forth.

Whenever the right to use water for power purposes interferes with irrigation, a way should be provided for the appraisement and sale of the power purpose right. In past adjudications, rights have been granted for power purposes that will in time interfere with irrigation. Power can usually be furnished cheaper by other means and the water can be used more beneficially for irrigation.

The Superintendent should have supervision over all ditches whenever it becomes necessary to protect other rights, and the authority to order in flumes, division boxes and headgates wherever needed. It would be better to have the law changed so that the appropriators could appeal to the water officers instead of the courts when they cannot agree over the water in partnership ditches. This would save time and expense to the appropriators and the necessity of having different appointed water officers regulating the same supply.

There should be a better and more complete public record showing the ownership of ditches. In the past, ditches have been transferred carelessly and there are cases where disputes over ownership of interest in ditches have caused considerable trouble to the officers and appropriators. Most of the trouble could be avoided if the superintendents were instructed to receive proofs on ownership of ditches and have them recorded together with the water certificates. These proofs should be recorded in the County Clerk's office in a special book for that purpose.

When the water commissioner closes a headgate it is the usual custom to place on or near the headgate a printed notice stating that said headgate is in charge of that officer until further notice. It is a question if this is a legal notice and I would

recommend that a law be passed by the next Legislature defining a legal notice in such cases.

The work in the office of the secretary of the Board of Control is growing each year. A separate appropriation should be furnished for this office so that help can be employed when needed and to pay the incidental expenses. At present this expense is paid from the appropriation for the Board of Control.

If copies of maps filed with permits in your office could be furnished to the superintendents more accurate examinations could be made when proof was received under permits.

The time of the meeting of the Board of Control should be changed to the second Wednesday in April and the third Wednesday in November of each year. This would make it better for the superintendents as it would give more time in the fall of the year to complete the work for that season.

Complaints have been made to me by several of the County Clerks that the fee of seventy-five cents for recording certificates of appropriation is not in proportion to the charges for recording other papers. I believe the fee should be increased to one dollar for each certificate of appropriation recorded.

Ditch filings should have priority over reservoir filings during the irrigation season. Reservoirs should be filled during the flood water season or at that time when the water would go to waste if not used for this purpose. On streams where there is not sufficient flood or waste water to fill the reservoirs then each reservoir should be considered in order of its priority. In the early irrigation season a reservoir could take all of the water in some of the streams by using the same as fast as it is stored. The length of the irrigation season should be defined by law. The law should state that the cubic foot per second of time is equivalent to three acre feet per acre per year. As the use of reservoir water increases it becomes more convenient to measure water by the acre foot. By using this method of measurement we will be able to ascertain more definitely the amount of water appropriated.

I feel grateful to your office for the assistance you have given me. The Board of Control has accomplished much during the past four years and the work is now being done better and in a more satisfactory manner. The assistance we have received from the Legislature in the way of appropriations was needed and has been well expended. As president of our Board of Control you are deserving of much credit for the faithful and earnest attention you have given to our work.

Respectfully,
FRANK H. STOTTS,
Superintendent Water Division No. 2.

Report of the Superintendent of Water Division No. 3

Отто, Wyo., Nov. 1, 1906.

Mr. Clarence T. Johnston, State Engineer, Cheyenne, Wyo.

DEAR SIR:—Pursuant to your request of recent date I hand you herewith my report for the years 1905-6.

The greater portion of the work has been of a routine nature—taking proof under permits and the adjudication of the Shoshone River and its tributaries.

During the year 1905 I traveled 1,875 miles, by team, this in addition to the necessary clerical work attached to this office, both in the field and in the office proper.

In the year 1905 I visited every portion of Big Horn and Fremont Counties. I found much work in Fremont of long standing and in addition I found numerous errors in previous work which I have had corrected in the proper records. It will be necessary to go into Fremont County again next year, spending practically all the summer season there and possibly the winter.

In September, 1905, after sending due and proper notice to all claimants, and after the necessary surveys had been made by the State Engineer's office, I proceeded to adjudicate the rights of Shoshone River and its tributaries, being ably assisted in this work by Frank H. Stotts of Sheridan, Superintendent of Division No. 2.

Two days were given to the work of taking of proof on this adjudication at Lovell, one day at Cody, two days at Marquette and one day at Ishawooa. A total of 186 proofs were taken of perfected rights, leaving a considerable number of rights not yet perfected, on which proof will have to be taken at a later date. All the large enterprises, including the government project, the Oregon Basin project and the Sidon Canal, together with a number of smaller affairs were not completed, but each of these enterprises made a statement of the condition and progress of their work up to date.

On September 26-7, 1905, all proofs and statements were open to correction and public inspection in the town of Cody.

Within the time prescribed by law—15 days after public inspection—I received notice of contest from Flora E. Newton vs. H. K. Barbee, and from H. K. Barbee vs. Flora E. Newton, involving the rights to the use of water from Marquette Creek. Also notice of contest from George W. Burch and the Shoshone Cattle Co., each vs. Robert H. Looney, involving water rights on the Shoshone River, and also from H. W. Darrah and J. S. Darrah vs. W. F. Cody, as to the rights on Carter Creek and its tributaries.

After proper service and summons to all interested parties, hearings in the above entitled cases were heard in Cody on the 30th and 31st days of January, and on February 1-2-3-4, 1906, the evidence in the cases being taken by Mr. T. E. Kelley of Sheridan, official court stenographer for the Fourth Judicial District. This evidence, together with all exhibits, being presented herewith to the Board of Control for final action.

In addition to the above work, I received proof on 308 permits, besides examining and having cancelled a great number of permits on which no work had been done or had been abandoned.

When one takes into consideration the great extent of territory to be covered and the many questions that arise, before the average appropriator is enabled to give in his evidence properly, and the many local conditions that must of a necessity govern one's actions to a certain degree, the extent of the work to be performed can, in a measure, be realized.

During the year 1906 I visited every portion of Big Horn County and all the country surrounding Lost Cabin, in Fremont County, traveling about 1,000 miles, performing the necessary field work.

The work as described above has been done in addition to the regular work of the office, a work that is steadily and rapidly increasing. The correspondence is increasing rapidly, both in quantity and importance. This office is in receipt of from one to twenty letters daily, to which most of the replies involve a considerable research into the records, it being necessary to give the required information in minute detail.

The number of letters sent from this office during the past two years has been, approximately, between 1,500 and 2,000, most of them during the irrigation season, when the superintendent is required to be in the field, the two classes of work often seriously interfering.

The postage necessary for the regular correspondence and the registered work required to be sent out where adjudication work is in progress, amounts to about \$50.00 annually.

The water supply in this entire division has been exceptionally good during the two years just past, and but little work has been performed by the local water commissioners. The commissioner for the Grey Bull River has not been called out this year—the first year missed since the stream was adjudicated, in 1900.

This condition of the water supply is due in great measure to the amount of snow in the mountains and the excessive rainfall, but also, the people are fast learning to use the water in less quantity and in a more economical manner.

There is now only one large stream in this division, the Big Horn River, to be adjudicated, and this cannot be done until the Legislature makes the necessary provision for it. I would recommend, however, that Gooseberry, Grass, Kirby, Buffalo and Jonas or Grass Creeks, tributaries of the Big Horn, be taken up by the Board of Control and adjudicated during 1907. These streams are small and would not require a great deal of time or money, while the work, when completed, would relieve a great many owners of desert claims, who cannot now get title to their lands.

I would again urgently recommend that some method be adopted to secure the proper drainage of lands, *i. e.*, the State Engineer to approve no application unless the application and accompanying map showed a suitable way to carry the waste or surplus water back to the stream or other natural drainage, and no proof to be taken until said waste ditch was completed and ready for actual use, the same as the ditch proper.

From my experience and observation I find that most of our alkalied lands are caused by a too free use of water with no way provided to carry the waste water away from the land, allowing it to seep and bring out the alkali.

I believe the Legislature should provide some way to compel this being done in the future and also to compel the building of such waste ditches in all places where it is shown to be necessary, attaching a suitable penalty for non-compliance. The present condition of waste waters and seepage forms one of the most serious drawbacks to our splendid agricultural possibilities.

By reason of the rapidly increasing amount of work in the Division Superintendent's office it will be necessary to have a larger contingent fund for the next two years than heretofore. Five hundred dollars annually was provided for the past two years, but even that was not enough. This division used considerably more than the \$1,000 provided for the two years, thus decreasing the amount in the other divisions, and yet the work has been handicapped by lack of funds, and for this year especially, it has been necessary to restrict field work to a considerable extent. This condition should be provided against, as the appropriators are now compelled to secure a final water certificate before obtaining patent to their desert lands, causing much annoyance and loss of time and money, holding up their land titles, in some cases for many years.

The expense of each division will be considerably increased during the next two years, and as our irrigation possibilities represent the greatest industry in the State, therefore I would recommend that at least \$1,000 annually be provided for each division, and in addition a sum of not less than \$500 be provided for the Board of Control office, that expense for the past two years having been met by the fund provided for the several superintendents, thus seriously encroaching on their work. The regular work in each division comes in contact with so many people and so directly affects their financial interests and the stability of their water rights that the Legislature should have no hesitancy in providing a fund sufficiently large to enable the work being done as promptly as possible.

Respectfully,

Lou Blakesley,

Superintendent Water Division No. 3.

Report of the Superintendent of Water Division No. 4

Hon. Clarence T. Johnston, State Engineer, Cheyenne, Wyo.

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with your request I herewith submit my report of work done as Water Superintendent of Division No. 4 with such recommendations as the conditions governing irrigation in this division have suggested to me.

I assumed charge of the office of Water Superintendent of Water Division No. 4 on the 20th of March, 1905, but owing to the litigation pending over this office at the time it did not seem advisable to begin the work of taking proofs on water rights until the settlement of this litigation, about the first of August, 1905. At that time there were a large number of appropriators throughout the division awaiting the opportunity to make proof on their water rights and I immediately took up the work of taking these proofs. I have now been over every part of my division wherever the streams have been adjudicated and every appropriator on these streams has had the opportunity of making proof on his water right in case he so desired. Since the first of August, 1905, I have taken and submitted to the board some 500 of these proofs. Before starting out to cover certain territory I have always gone over my records of permits granted from streams in that territory and have sent notices to every applicant for such permits upon which your records did not show proof to have been made, advising him of the time and place when I would be nearest to the land described in his permit. This practice. I believe to be most advisable, as it enables appropriators who would not otherwise know of his coming, to meet the Water Superintendent and make their proof. In those cases where no response is made to the notice, a cue is thus given the Water Superintendent for making investigation and recommending cancellation of these permits, where nothing has been done toward the construction of irrigation works specified therein.

In every case where I have taken proof on their permits I have found the appropriator anxious for the speedy issuance of

his water certificate. These proofs can only be submitted to the Board of Control by the Water Superintendent at one of its regular meetings. Upon the adjournment of the board at each meeting the secretary of the board has upon his hands the issuance of about 800 water certificates in accordance with the proofs submitted by the various Water Superintendents. Secretary must not only write out each certificate, giving the priority, name of the appropriator and ditch, description of the land irrigated, etc., in accordance with prescribed forms, but he must also record the order of the board issuing such certificates, check up the proofs with the permit records of the State Engineer's office and separately record each certificate issued, besides attending to the numerous complications that arise in the course of the examination and checking up of the proofs by the board. This entails an enormous amount of work on the Secretary of the Board and necessarily causes delay in the issuance of the certificates. At present the Secretary of the Board has no contingent fund for his office. I believe that an appropriation should be requested of the next Legislature sufficient to provide a contingent fund for the Secretary of the Board of at least \$800 a year, in order that he may provide himself with the necessary office facilities and with such temporary help as he may deem advisable to assist him during the Board meetings and upon the adjournment of the Board in the work of getting out the water certificates ordered issued during the meeting. This contingent fund should be large enough to provide for the publication, in pamphlet form, of all rules and regulations established by the Board of Control governing proofs taken under permits and general matters of practice in contest and other cases coming before it.

In certain parts of my division, notably Star Valley, some trouble has been occasioned to certain appropriators, by reason of the fact that insufficient care has been exercised in past years in obtaining the proper description of the land irrigated, for insertion in the water certificates. Appropriators appearing before the Water Superintendent to make proof on their rights are usually entirely ignorant of the correct description of the land owned by them for which they wish a water right, unless they have with them for reference their title deeds or land papers,

such as patents, deeds or land office receipts. An application for a water permit generally describes more or less government land and the description given in the permit is frequently incorrect. Owing to this fact and to the fact that those making proof are not required to produce their title deeds or other land papers some certificates have been issued which do not correctly describe the land intended to be covered by them. I would suggest that in the future all parties making proof under permits be required to produce documentary evidence of their title to the lands for which they wish a water right, at the time of making their proof before the Water Superintendent. By this means all mistakes in land descriptions would be avoided and the appropriator would be assured that no trouble would be caused him in the future from this source.

The work of taking proofs under permits in this division is now well in hand. However, there are two large water systems in the division, viz: Bear River and its tributaries and Snake River and its tributaries above Salt River, which have never yet been adjudicated by the State, owing to the fact that no appropriation has ever been made by the Legislature for the carrying on of this work, From these streams hundreds of irrigation ditches have been taken out, and upon Bear River and its tributaries water has now become so valuable that storage reservoirs are being resorted to to conserve the water. The appropriators from these streams have been anxiously awaiting their adjudication. Those who have made desert entries have been unable to obtain their patents by reason of the ruling of the General Land Office that final proof will not be accepted upon a desert entry until a water certificate for the land comprising such entry be furnished by the entryman. Until these streams are adjudicated it is impossible for the entrymen to obtain these water certificates or their land patents. I would therefore most earnestly recommend that an appropriation be requested from the next State Legislature for sufficient funds to immediately adjudicate Snake River, Bear River and their tributaries.

The Water Commissioners throughout this division have done uniformly good work, in spite of the fact that in many localities the lack of suitable head gates stands in the way of a just distribution of the water. This difficulty will, however, un-

doubtedly be remedied in time, and during the past year the abundance of water for irrigation, which has prevailed throughout the division, has greatly lightened the work of the commissioners. It is upon partnership ditches, where the Water Commissioner has no authority beyond the stream headgate, that most of the trouble over distribution has occurred. The man at the lower end of a partnership ditch, in times of scarcity, is nearly always suffering from a shortage of water. His neighbor above him cuts the ditch in as many places as it pleases him and lets that water go down the ditch, which he cannot use, or his charity prompts him. A law should certainly be passed restricting the number of places which one owner may cut in a partnership ditch in a given distance and requiring each owner to insert a substantial headgate at every place where the ditch is so cut. These matters concerning the distribution of water from partnership ditches should, and undoubtedly will, receive the consideration of that able commission, which was appointed in accordance with an act of our last Legislature, to revise and codify the laws of Wyoming relating to water rights.

One other matter wherein our laws seem to be somewhat deficient has been called to my attention as Water Superintendent.

At present there are no statutes providing for contests by subsequent appropriators of water rights under permits granted, in accordance with our present law, by the State Engineer. The statutes contain ample provisions for contests of rights upon the original adjudication of a stream, but these provisions do not seem to apply to proofs under permits taken subsequent to such adjudication. When a proof under a permit is taken by a Water Superintendent there should be some statutory method provided for giving binding notice of such proof to the holders of all permits which have been subsequently granted from the same stream and for making the decision of the Board of Control, in passing upon such proofs, binding upon all subsequent appropriators interested, provided no contest is brought in the manner to be fixed by the statute. At present the only provisions governing these matters seem to be contained in Section 928 of the 1800 Revised Statutes of Wyoming, which provides that:

"Upon its being made to appear to the satisfaction of the Board of Control that any appropriation has been perfected in accordance with such application and the endorsement thereon by the State Engineer, it shall be the duty of the Board of Control, by the hand of its president, attested under the seal of the secretary, to send to the County Clerk, a certificate of the same character as that issued to the appropriator upon the original adjudication of the stream."

The practice of the Board of Control in making publication in the nearest newspaper of all proofs taken under permits, undoubtedly gives all appropriators general notice of such proofs and has given great satisfaction to all parties. Under the existing statutes there would seem to be considerable doubt, however, as to whether this publication constitutes such notice as to make the decision of the board regarding the proofs, binding upon the subsequent appropriators interested.

In conclusion I would call attention to the steady growth and development of irrigation interests, which is taking place in the southwestern portion of Wyoming, comprising Water Division No. 4. In the upper Green River and Newfork country every year witnesses the completion of more irrigation ditches and the extension of those miles of hav meadows which are already found along every stream in that country, enabling the stockman to rest secure during the winter storms. In Star Valley, along Bear River and its tributaries and upon Black's Fork, Smith's Fork and Henry's Fork, crops are becoming more diversified and cultivation more intensive, and in these localities will be found some of the finest alfalfa and grain fields in the State. There are several large irrigation projects now nearing completion in this division, and more under contemplation, while down Green River flows the largest body of unappropriated water to be found in Wyoming. Surveys have shown that a canal can be taken out on the west side of Green River which will water some 150,000 acres at a moderate cost, and the situation here undoubtedly presents one of the finest opportunities for investment in a large irrigation project to be found in the entire West. The outlook for the agricultural development of the southwestern portion of our State is bright.

Respectfully submitted,
WALTER B. DUNTON,
Superintendent of Water Division No. 4.

Report of Commission Appointed to Revise, Codify and Simplify the Laws of Wyoming Relating to Water Rights.

To the Honorable President of the Senate, Speaker of the House and Gentlemen of the Ninth Legislature of the State of Wyoming.

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 32 of the Session Laws of Wyoming, 1905, providing for the appointment of a Commission consisting of three persons to prepare and submit for your consideration, a codified system of laws, relating to water rights in the State of Wyoming; also to recommend such amendments, additions, repeals and changes in substance or form which, in the judgment of said Commission, might be deemed expedient; to the end that a complete, consistent and harmonious code of laws, relating to water rights may be submitted for your consideration, the undersigned were on the 2nd day of May, 1905, appointed by Honorable Bryant B. Brooks, Governor of Wyoming, to serve as members of said Commission.

After a careful consideration of the provisions of the Chapter hereinbefore referred to, the members of the Commission have construed the same to mean that we should present for your consideration only those features of the Irrigation Law which, in our judgment, require amendment or change and to suggest such additional legislation which may seem wise and expedient.

The following report will be therefore prepared with a view to carrying out this plan, and all sections of the present law where any changes or additions are recommended, will be referred to by section and original legislation recommended will be expressed by stipulating the essential features thereof.

The report will be accompanied by a proposed draft of a bill to cover the changes, amendments and new legislation referred to in said report.

In order to group the various statutory provisions affecting water rights and irrigation, the Commission prepared a compilation of all existing laws on the subject and caused the same to be published in pamphlet form. The publication of this pamphlet

was carried out under the supervision of the State Engineer and two thousand copies were so prepared, a large number of which have since been distributed among the citizens of the State for their general information.

Having in mind the inestimable value of practical laws which would meet the needs and requirements of water users, the Commission deemed it proper to prepare a circular letter, setting forth a number of questions and requesting an expression of opinion, or any suggestions which might occur to the mind of the person receiving the same. Four thousand copies of said circular were addressed to irrigators throughout the State. The circular so mailed out over the State was in the following form:

CHEYENNE, WYOMING, June 15, 1906.

SIR:—The Eighth State Legislature made provision for the appointment of a Commission to recommend such changes in the Irrigation Laws of the State as might be consistent with the development of irrigation in Wyoming and the growth of the

science, generally.

This Commission was appointed soon after the Legislature adjourned, since which time the Irrigation Laws of the State have been codified and published in pamphlet form. The Irrigation Law of Wyoming has been largely adopted by many of the western states, as well as the Dominion of Canada. Some changes have been made here and there, but the fundamental principles of the law remain the same as when first put in practice in Wyoming in the Spring of 1891.

While the Commission expects to obtain valuable suggestions from engineers and attorneys, yet we feel that the irrigator must be relied upon—particularly in recommending reforms which deal with the practical phase of irrigation. We should be pleased, therefore, to receive any suggestions you may be pleased to make relative to the improvement of administrative methods.

Some questions of a practical nature have been brought to our attention and they may remind you of needed changes in the

law or in its operation.

Respectfully,
William E. Mullen,
Charles W. Burdick,
Clarence T. Johnston,
Commission.

- I. Under a partnership ditch, how should the water be divided between the various users?
- 2. Do you favor the adoption of a universal form of division box or weir to be placed under the control of the Water Commissioner?

- 3. Do you believe that the Water Commissioner should have authority to establish periods of rotation in use, among the various ditches along a stream or between irrigators under a partnership ditch?
- 4. Do you believe that the penalty for tampering with ditches, headgates, or other irrigation works or equipment, should be made more severe?
- 5. From your observation, would you say that the work of the Water Commissioner is satisfactory to the users of water in a practical way?
- . 6. Should a higher standard of efficiency be required of persons charged with the duties of a Water Commissioner?
- 7. Do you believe it to be a good policy to permit the sale and transfer of water rights, separate from the lands for which the same were appropriated?
- 8. What, according to your observation, are the most frequent causes of dispute and resulting litigation between appropriators of water?
- 9. Do you believe that the evidence of a title to ditch property should be made a matter of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in each County?
- 10. What has been your experience with surveyors, and do you believe that they should be licensed and the license revoked wherever carelessness or incompetency jeopardizes the rights or interests of irrigators?

The Commission would be pleased to hear from you relative to any other question that may occur to you.

Each of said circulars was accompanied by a return envelope and about fifteen per cent of the persons addressed have made response to the questions submitted. With a careful tabulation of the replies made and received by the Commission in answer to the questions propounded in the circular above referred to, we find the results to be as follows:

In reply to the first question, about ninety-five per cent of those who expressed a choice, have recommended that partnership ditches and the division of the water thereunder, in case of dispute, should be taken charge of by Water Commissioners.

Some misapprehension appears to have arisen in construing the meaning of the question, in that it was taken to refer to the manner of measuring water, rather than the authority under which the measurements should be made.

Of those giving expression to their views, with reference to the adoption of a universal division box or weir, referred to in question two, eighty-seven per cent expressed themselves in favor of the universal form of measuring device.

As to question three, sixty-nine per cent of those who made response favor a law authorizing the regular Commissioner of the District to establish periods of rotation in the use of water during the periods of scarcity.

The replies indicate that eighty-five per cent who answered the letters are in favor of the infliction of more severe penalties for tampering with ditches, headgates, or other irrigation works or equipment.

About seventy per cent of those replying to the inquiries of the Commission state that the work of Water Commissioners as at present performed, has been generally satisfactory to the water user.

Eighty-six per cent of the communications received indicate that it is the sentiment of the water user that a higher standard of efficiency should be required of the Water Commissioner.

About seventy-six per cent of those who have expressed views are opposed to the transfer of water from the lands to which water was originally appropriated for purposes of reclamation.

In answer to the inquiry as to what, according to the observation of the writer, are the most frequent causes of dispute and resulting litigation between appropriators of water, the replies received cover a surprising range of originality, including the amount of proper division boxes to the use of intoxicating beverages, and inherent partiality and unfairness practiced by neighbors and water officers alike.

Ninety-one per cent of those who made response to Question No. 9 are in favor of a law which would make it necessary to record the evidence of title to ditch property in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County where situated.

Ninety-four per cent of the responses received to Question No. 10 are in favor of licensing surveyors who practice irrigation work.

The recommendations which follow are the result of a study of the replies received from various persons throughout the State, in response to circular matter sent out as above referred to; also from statements and information volunteered by other persons and by comparison with the laws of other states, personal interviews with irrigation authorities and from personal observation and experience obtained by members of the Commission themselves.

REPEAL OF EXISTING LAWS.

We recommend the repeal of existing statutes as follows: Section 3, Chapter 67, Session Laws of 1901; Sections 897, 898, 899, 900, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909 and 910, Revised Statutes of 1899; Section 1, Chapter 93, Session Laws of 1903; Sections 911, 912, 913, 914 and 3068, Revised Statutes of 1899; Chapter 29, Session Laws of 1905, and Chapter 97, Session Laws 1905.

Section 3 of Chapter 41, Session Laws of 1903 relates to the duty of President of the Board of Control in connection with the special land commission, and, as the law providing for this commission has been repealed, this section is inoperative and it should be eliminated from the statutes.

Sections 859 and 860 of the Revised Statutes of 1899 refer to the duty of the Board of Control at its first meeting. These provisions of the law are no longer of value and they should be repealed.

We recommend the repeal of Section 3, Chapter 67, Session Laws of 1901 because said section prescribed the procedure for re-opening decrees of the Board of Control, where appropriators failed to receive notice in original proceedings, provided petitions for such re-opening were filed within one year from the passage of the Act. As this time limit has long since expired, the section is obsolete.

In a case from Carbon County before the State Supreme Court, relative to the condemnations of right of way for a private ditch, the statutory procedure was found to be defective and the laws governing such procedure were found to be unconstitutional. Your Commission therefore recommends the repeal of Sections 897, 898, 899, 900, 904, 905, 906 and 907. Private parties desiring rights of way for ditches, canals, reservoirs and other irrigation works should be entitled to the procedure prescribed in Chapter 31, Session Laws of 1901, to which we will again refer.

We believe it was the intent of the last Legislature to bring about a more simple procedure, as well as to simplify and rearrange existing laws governing irrigation. Your Commission has given some study to the application of Sections 908 to 914 inclusive, and we are of the opinion that it is a mistake to require the irrigator to appeal to administrative officers to secure the proper division of the water of the stream and then to the court to obtain a proper division of the water, flowing in the ditch, among the various users under a partnership arrangement. These sections of the law might have been valuable prior to the time that the State was districted and water commissioners and other administrative officers provided. We are confident that the Division Superintendent and the Water Commissioners acting under his direction, should be responsible for the diversion and proper distribution of water among the various users. We therefore recommend the repeal of the above named sections, and will recommend legislation to cover a better procedure for the irrigator.

Section 3068 of the Revised Statutes of 1899 is a part of the old territorial law which is contrary to court decisions, and conflicts with other sections of the existing laws. Nowhere in the State, to the knowledge of your Commission, is this section applied in any way. Water cannot be sold under the decisions of our courts. Water rights are not sold by irrigation companies doing business within the borders of the State, although water contracts are made with settlers. Settlers and the officers of the company speak of buying and selling water rights, but the truth is that in nearly every instance the water user simply buys a proportionate interest in the irrigation works. After completing his payments for a proportionate interest in the storage works and distributing canals the Division Superintendent takes his proof and he obtains his water right from the State. Section 3068 should therefore be repealed.

Chapter 29, Session Laws of 1905, relates to rights of way for storage reservoirs and makes the procedure set forth in Sections 897, 898, 899, 900, 903, 904, 905, 906 and 907 applicable thereto. As these sections of the Revised Statutes of 1899 are inoperative under the decision of the Supreme Court, and, as your Commission will recommend that rights of way for reservoirs be governed by the general law for such rights of way, we recommend the repeal of said Chapter 29, Session Laws 1905.

Chapter 97, Session Laws of 1905 should be repealed. This Chapter has been of no value and all irrigation authorities, who have read its provisions, concur in the opinion that it is a backward step in the irrigation history of our State. Over threefourths of the irrigators who have responded to Question 7, propounded by your Commission, are absolutely opposed to any provision of law which permits the transfer of water rights from the lands to which the water was originally applied. others who answered this question favor transfers of this kind only after careful procedure, which should precede the actual transfer. During the past two years the administrative officers of the State and your Commission have made a careful study of this matter. We find irrigators almost unanimously opposed to such a system, when they thoroughly understand it, and up to the present time, no legitimate transfers have been perfected under the provisions of the law enacted by the last Legislature. Your Commission has been unable to find a single good reason for making such transfers, and we have not found a case either within the boundaries of this State or without, where transfers have been made except by those who desire to speculate or improve their own condition at the expense of others. We admit that court decisions of other states largely favor the separation of water rights from lands reclaimed. This is due to the fact that a misconception has existed regarding the public nature of water and water rights, and members of your Commission, in conversing with leading irrigation attorneys of other states, have been informed in the last few weeks that the principle of inseparability of water rights and lands is growing in favor in every State where irrigation is practiced.

Certificates of appropriation issued by the Board of Control describe the lands to be irrigated. These lands are not described by meets and bounds, as this would mean but little to the irrigator. The boundaries of his land are shown on the maps on file in the office of the State Engineer. The boundaries are definitely fixed and the irrigator knows where they are on the ground. Certificates of appropriation also state, in accordance with the law, that the appropriation shall not exceed one cubic foot per second for each seventy acres of land irrigated. This provision is a protection to every water user depending upon the same source of supply.

Chapter 97 prescribes a method whereby the conditions set forth in the adjudication of the Board of Control can be altered by executing a deed and recording the same in the office of the County Clerk and in the office of the State Engineer. If this principle is to be recognized, any water user can change the date of his priority or the area of land irrigated and the volume of water appropriated by a similar procedure. Do the provisions of the general law relating to the certificate of appropriation mean anything?

Section 873 prescribes, among other things, that the certificate shall contain a description of the legal subdivisions of land to which said water is to be applied. Your Commission has conversed many times with those who framed the original irrigation laws of this State. There is no question as to the intent of the framers of this particular section, as the right is based upon the beneficial use of water to a certain tract, so should it be maintained by a continuation of use on the same tract (see Sec. 872. Revised Statutes 1899), and this theory is very essential to the community dependent upon the same source of supply. Under this particular chapter, water rights originally attached to certain tracts of land, can be detached therefrom regardless of the decree of the Board of Control, the expense of making surveys to locate irrigated land or the interests of other irrigators. When the transfer takes place a water right need no longer be attached to any lands. It then becomes a weapon which can be used by the purchaser to the detriment of an entire community.

If the irrigators of Wyoming had been disposed to give up the valuable principle so clearly defined by the original law, the irrigation system of Wyoming would have gone to ruin during the past two years. We are fortunate in having the experience of fourteen years, during which time the principle was applied and its effect was recognized at home, as well as abroad. Prior to the enactment of the National irrigation laws, President Roosevelt in his first message to the first session of the 51st Congress says, "The doctrine of private ownership of water apart from land cannot prevail without enduring wrong."

The theory of the original law is that the appropriation shall at all times be limited by the necessities of the land described in the certificate of appropriation, not exceeding in any case the statutory limit. No appropriator can be injured by the application of such a rule. It protects him because he is assured of receiving as much water as he is entitled to by virtue of beneficial use, and he knows at the same time that his neighbor cannot take unjust advantage of him through transfers, whose injurious effects might not be felt for many years. Under this theory, which has been advanced by leading students everywhere, beneficial use is always the standard by which the right is measured.

Under Chapter 97, Session Laws of 1905, it is assumed that the appropriator is entitled to the maximum allowed by law, and that if he does not need all of the water it does not go to the next user in priority, but he can sell it, thus establishing a system of bartering in that on which the welfare of the entire community depends and which has been considered a matter of public property from the earliest times except where, through ignorance, the courts of some of the western states have failed to grasp the farreaching importance of the recognition of principles which make water and water rights public property at all times, and protect the user in the right when properly acquired. When it comes to a sale and transfer, water and water rights are inseparable. If distinction is made it is a distinction without difference, and while such a distinction may satisfy one in an office miles from an irrigated tract of land, it will never satisfy the water user.

The entire irrigation system of our State is built up on the supposition (and this supposition is founded on constitutional provisions) that water is public property. If water rights can be bought and sold in violation of the decree of the Board of Control, separate from the land, then the water is not property of a public nature. Wherever such sales take place the purchasers cannot rightfully or legally avail themselves of the protection afforded by law for the State cannot employ officers, nor the County pay for Water Commissioners to divide private property, or any purchasable commodity among those who lay claim to its use. The recognition of any principle which in any way limits public control of water, and the rights to use the same, tends toward retrogression.

For sixteen years the Board of Control has kept record of lands to which water rights belong. As long as these records are

kept intact and as long as the principle of inseparability of water is recognized, so long are these records of value and the users of water protected.

There is nothing in the original law of the State which in any way confers a property right in water to private parties. The law contains the phrase "entitled to use." The conditions under which such use has been secured, and under which it can be maintained and not injure others, are fully set forth in the certificates of appropriation. Your Commission cannot construe "entitled to use" as meaning "entitled to sell." The doctrine of inseparability of land and water was recognized long before water was used for beneficial purposes west of the Missouri River. Under the Common Law of England the land owner cannot sell his riparian rights to water. This right is attached to the land without any procedure to establish it and it cannot be transferred by any kind of deed separate from the land. Your Commission believes that no transfer of water separate from the land should be permitted, except when it can be clearly shown that no one will be injured thereby, and that a more economical use of water can be brought about.

The administrative officers of the State should have charge of such matters because whenever such a transfer occurs it affects the character of the original adjudication, and some procedure should be prescribed which would connect the decree with such transfer.

Because lands become alkalied, or over-saturated with water is no cause for transferring the water elsewhere. Such a practice would be ruinous to any irrigated community. Under it there would be no attempt to reclaim lands by drainage, no care would be exercised in the application of water, land values would not be stable, and a permanently prosperous community would be impossible. If lands revert to such a condition that it is unprofitable to cultivate them, it is much better to encourage other kinds of reclamation than to permit the transfer of the water right. Lands which have become alkalied and saturated with water in our own State, have been reclaimed by drainage for two and three dollars per acre. The water rights originally decreed remained attached to them, and these tracts are now worth fifty and sixty dollars per acre. They lie in the midst of a large agri-

cultural area. It is certainly a much better policy to encourage this kind of reclamation and whatever may be necessary in the way of a drainage system, than to permit the transfer of the water rights simply because the lands have temporarily fallen into such condition that crops cannot be grown.

Your Commission has given this matter much study. Our laws have been successful because they were drafted and put into operation by men who understood irrigation from a practical standpoint. We are confident that to maintain laws to a high standard we must rely on the advice of those who understand irrigation from actual experience in the field, and we give particular warning to those who rely on the court decisions of other states, where the great underlying principles, which should govern the appropriations of water have not been recognized.

AMENDMENTS.

Your Commission recommends the amendment of the following sections of the existing irrigation laws: Sections 105, 849, 850, 853, 857, 872, 873, 889, 890, 892, 894, 895, 917, 927, 930; Section 2, Chapter 69, Session Laws of 1903; Section 968, Revised Statutes of 1899.

The provisions of Section 105 were made effective in 1891. At this time the work of the State Engineer's office was not great, and the most difficult task which came to the State Engineer then consisted in providing rules and regulations for carrying into effect a new law relative to water and water rights. Since that time the work of the State Engineer has increased many fold in every direction.

The demand for engineers during the past two or three years has made it almost impossible for the State Engineer to obtain an assistant at a salary fixed by this section. The Assistant State Engineer at present receives the lowest salary of any deputy or assistant in the State administration, and yet his qualifications must be high. We would therefore recommend that the Assistant State Engineer be paid a salary equaling at least those paid other deputies in the State service.

While the regular work of the State Engineer has increased greatly and the demands upon his time have grown from year to year, he has been able to complete the work which has come to

There are some duties which the office should assume which the State Engineer has only been able to undertake in a small way. The State has entered into contract with the builders of irrigation works for the reclamation of 600,000 or 700,000 acres under the provision of the Carey Act. The State should have an engineer who can give his entire time, if necessary, to the examination of the works under construction, in assisting the various companies and keeping the State Engineer and the State Board of Land Commissioners informed regarding the progress of each. The necessity for this work is apparent to anyone who is familiar with any two or three of the projects under construction. If the various companies had been able to avail themselves of the advice and assistance of a man who is familiar with the irrigation and land laws of the State, and who is acquainted with the best kind of construction, much money would have been saved and there would have been some similarity in the character of construction adopted throughout the State. The State would also be informed, at all times, regarding the plans of the companies and the danger of a refusal of the State Engineer to accept the works when completed would be eliminated.

We feel that steps should be taken at once for providing a special assistant to the State Engineer whereby this important work may be followed and promoted. It is impossible for the State Engineer to faithfully perform the duties of his office and keep in touch with this construction as it progresses, unless he is furnished with such an assistant as we herein recommend. As this special assistant will be of great value to the companies carrying on the work under the provisions of the Carey Act we believe that fees should be charged for his services; such fees to be turned over to the State Treasurer and credited to the General Fund. Under this plan the companies will receive the benefit of this engineering assistance. Their plans will be known and corrected at an early stage of construction, and the State will know at all times the condition of each project.

The original irrigation law did not contain any provision relative to the qualifications of Division Superintendents. These officers are becoming too important to the people of the State and to our agricultural interests to admit of the appointment of any man who is not grounded in the fundamentals of a common school education, and of sober and industrious habits. These should be the minimum qualifications provided by law. We would, therefore, respectfully recommend that Section 849 of the Revised Statutes of 1899 be amended so as to set forth the qualifications for Division Superintendents.

Your Commission has given considerable study to the duties of Water Commissioners, and we believe that these officers will be much more efficient if they can be given uniform instructions relative to their duties. We would, therefore, recommend that Section 850 be so amended as to require the Division Superintendents to hold schools of instruction for Water Commissioners as often as may be practicable.

Section 853 should be amended because every Water Commissioner should make a daily report to the Division Superintendent, relative to work performed by him. It has been found that Water Commissioners are unable to forecast the water supply as the law now requires, and we believe that it is impossible for any officer to make an estimate for future water supply which will have any value. The clause, "The probability as to what the supply will be during the period before the next report will be required," should therefore be struck out.

The Board of Control has found by experience that it is much better to hold its meetings in April and November than in March and October. We would, therefore, recommend the amendment of Section 857 so as to admit of this change.

We respectfully call your attention to Section 872 of the Revised Statutes of 1899. This section plainly indicates the purpose of the framers of the original irrigation laws of the State. The first proviso, near the end of the section, prescribes that at no time shall an appropriator be entitled to the use of more water than he can make a beneficial application of on the lands, for the benefit of which the appropriation may have been secured. This would mean that the water is to belong to the land originally reclaimed, and that when it is not possible to use it beneficially thereon, it is to go to the next appropriator. The second proviso is one to which we wish particularly to call your attention. A water right is secured through an application of water to some beneficial purpose for a certain time each season. Water for domestic purposes is required throughout the year. The

rigation season does not exceed 105 days anywhere in the State. No single tract of land is irrigated for anything like this period, and the measurements thus far made indicate that even alfalfa can be grown where but two and one-half acre feet of water per acre are used. Owing to the fact that six times the area now reclaimed will ultimately be irrigated by means of stored water, it is essential that the law provide some equivalent for one cubic foot per second for each seventy acres in terms of volume.

A man who has relied upon the summer flow of the stream for the irrigation of his crops during the season when irrigation is necessary, has not obtained a right to the use of water during the fall, winter and early spring months. In order to encourage the best and largest development, the State must encourage the storage of water and to do this it is essential that existing rights to the flow of the stream be defined in volumetric terms. We would recommend that the law prescribe that one cubic foot per second per each seventy acres shall be equivalent to three acre feet per acre per annum.

Referring to Section 873, your Commission finds that the Board of Control discovered within a year after the passage of the original law that priority numbers mean nothing in adjudication proceedings. The priority dates enable the administrative officers to prepare a table at any time, which presents the priority of appropriation in proper order. A single rehearing following an adjudication may completely change the order of the numbers. A single abandonment of a water right at any time may alter these numbers. Today the man who originally received priority No. 4 may actually have priority No. 17, or through the abandonment under earlier priorities, he may enjoy the first.

We therefore respectfully recommend that the certificates of appropriation simply contain the date of priority, and that the number of the priority be omitted.

Section 889, Revised Statutes of 1899, relates to the appointment and term of Water Commissioner. It has been almost impossible to select proper Water Commissioners in some of the districts of the State, and we believe it would be better to eliminate the requirement which makes it necessary to consider residents of such districts only when making such appointments. We also believe such commissioners should serve

until they voluntarily resign, or until the Governor is satisfied that a change would benefit the service. We would therefore recommend the amendment of this section in order that it cover these features.

Section 890 should relate to reservoirs, as well as to ditches. Water Commissioners should be able to carry out the decree of the Board of Control or the court, relating to established priorities even though several priorities may exist under a single ditch. While a ditch is private or community property, yet the water flowing therein is of a public nature and the Commissioner should be held responsible by the Division Superintendent in securing the distribution contemplated in the establishment of the rights. This section should also prescribe for the defence of Water Commissioners and Division Superintendents by the County and Prosecuting Attorney in any case which may arise in the pursuance of the official duties of either of such officers within the County of such Attorney.

It has been found expedient on a number of streams to employ Water Commissioners by the month, as this results in a saving to the County and a more efficient service. Section 892 should make a provision for this.

Section 894 prescribes the method whereby the Commissioners are called into service by appropriators of water. Authority should be given the Water Superintendent to call upon Water Commissioners for the performance of any duty which would devolve upon such officer under the provisions of the law.

Section 895 was amended by the Legislature of 1905 by making abandonment apply in cases where water has not been used for five successive years. The original law specified two successive years. Your Commission feels that this amendment was unwise for many reasons. Water is different from any other property to which the State law applies. If one irrigator is not making beneficial use of the water, another is. In no irrigated community where the value of rights are properly recognized do the water users ever fail to use the water for two consecutive years. If those entitled to use water under the decree of the Board of Control or court can maintain such a right by applying the water to a beneficial use once every five years, a dog in the

manger policy is encouraged and a monopoly can be built up to the injury of those who might build homes and improve them by continuous irrigation. There was no demand for a change of this kind. No one can cite a case where such a change would be beneficial to a community, nor can anyone find a community where water rights are valuable where a failure to use the water occurs for two consecutive years. In the same section the following clause occurs: "Every such owner or owners having a surplus of water and furnishing the same to others from." This conflicts with other provisions of the law and we would recommend that it be eliminated from the statutes.

Section 917 of the Revised Statutes of 1899 and those immediately following it relate to the procedure leading to the appropriation of water, or obtaining the right to use the water. There is nothing in the law at the present time which prevents the proper diversion of water by those who refuse to comply with the statutes, thus injuring those who have obtained legal water rights. Section 917 should be amended so as to prescribe a penalty for building any kind of irrigation works and diverting or using water without complying with the law.

Section 927 should authorize the State Engineer to require the submission of plans and specifications for his approval whenever the application filed in his office provides for irrigation works of considerable magnitude. He should also be able to require the filing of field notes of ditch, canal and reservoir surveys.

Section 930 should refer to owners of ditches rather than appropriators of water and it should provide for the installation of measuring devices along ditches where more than one priority of right has been established.

Under Chapter 69, Session Laws of 1903, a special procedure is set forth for securing reservoir permits. Section 2 of this chapter has been misunderstood in one or two instances and it should be amended so that its meaning would be clear. The members of your Commission consulted Mr. Bond when this Act was under consideration by the Legislature of 1903. It is a recognized fact that reservoirs are often planned and built long before the final reclamation plans can be worked out. It was necessary therefore to inaugurate a procedure which would enable this kind of development to take place and to protect the

construction agency throughout. It was recognized at that time by all that it would be impossible for the reservoir company to ever secure a right to use water, except under plans worked out at a later date, for making a beneficial use of the water in such a way that an adjudication could be made in the manner prescribed by law. The provisions of this reservoir law have worked out well in practice, but in order that a misunderstanding may not arise in the future, we would recommend that Section 2 be so amended as to require the procedure which is now carried into effect. Any person desiring to purchase a proportionate interest in a reservoir must deal directly with the company. He would then be in a position to deal with the State authorities and file an application describing his lands, showing the ditch which would convey water to the same and referring to reservoir. With his application and plans he would transmit evidence showing that he had entered into proper business arrangements with the reservoir company for an interest in the storage works. This would protect the company in two ways: First: No one could secure a water right to the reservoir water until he had made proper arrangements with the company. Second: The company would dispose of interests in the reservoir to much better advantage when the settler himself can be satisfied that he is to be amply protected.

The legal standard for measuring water as defined in Section 968 should include the acre foot as well as the cubic foot of water per second of time.

NEW LEGISLATION.

A provision should be inserted in the irrigation law following Section 890, relating to the duties of Water Commissioners, which will authorize the Division Superintendent to appoint a Water Commissioner or Deputy Water Commissioner to take charge of a partnership ditch or reservoir when the owners of the same cannot agree relative to the distribution of water therefrom. When so employed such Water Commissioner or Deputy Water Commissioner should be paid for his services by the parties interested in the irrigation works.

As a special provision of the irrigation laws of the State, a water right should be legally defined. This should be accom-

plished in such a way that no officer or court will hereafter question the character or purpose of such a right, and we would recommend that the fundamental principles of the original irrigation law of the State be fully and plainly embodied in this definition.

In order that individuals may avail themselves of the benefits of Chapter 31, Session Laws of 1901, relative to the condemnation of land for rights of way for roads, ditches, flumes, telegraph and telephone lines, said section should be made to apply the rights of way for ditches, canals, reservoirs and other irrigation works, and any person planning the construction of such works should be placed on an equal footing with corporations.

It is the opinion of your Commission that more injustice has been done through the granting of injunctions restricting the use of water during the irrigation season on adjudicated streams than would have resulted to the plaintiff had the right of injunction during that period been absolutely denied. Where rights to use water have been established and a police officer appointed for the purpose of carrying out the orders of the Board of Control, or court, there is but little occasion for injunction unless it be for the purpose of securing the use of water to which a plaintiff is not legally entitled.

It is the opinion of your Commission that on adjudicated streams no injunction should be issued unless written service is made on the defendant, and the case heard within five days after the temporary injunction is so issued. This provision would refer to ditches only and a similar statute should be provided referring to reservoirs, except that the time for hearing the case might be extended to fifteen days. No temporary restraining order or injunction should be issued until a proper bond is executed in a sum fixed upon recommendation of the proper superintendent, conditioned to secure to the party enjoined all actual damage he may sustain, if it should be finally determined that the injunction should not have been granted.

Irrigators have been universally careless regarding the perfecting of titles to ditches and other irrigation works. They have been slow to realize that property rights in ditches are distinct and separate from the right to use water. If it is possible to enact any legislation which will assist the owners of ditches and

reservoirs to define their relative rights in such property and make the same a matter of public record, it would be of great benefit to the irrigator and to the agricultural interests of the State. Irrigators who have responded to the question relating to this matter have all favored such a law, but your Commission has not received any suggestions as to how it should be framed.

We believe that engineers and surveyors doing a general practice in the State should be classified so that those who employ them will understand their qualifications. Under present conditions any man may call himself an engineer or a surveyor of any class. It has been found necessary to protect the public from incompetency in other professions, and your Commission sees no reason why an irrigator and others giving employment to engineers and surveyors should not receive the same kind of protection. Not only should the qualifications of surveyors and engineers be based upon their technical ability, but dishonest men should be barred from practice, regardless of their training and experience. We believe it would be possible for engineers and surveyors, before doing business in Wyoming, to qualify under various grades and indicate to the State Engineer or some other officer, the class to which he belongs or aspires. It might be possible to issue a license to these men indicating the grade of work which each is capable of performing when this showing has been made. Such license should be revoked when for any reason an engineer or surveyor indicates his incompetency, or through acts of dishonesty, he shows that he is not worthy of employment by or the protection of the public.

We believe that a law relating to this subject should be simple because the system inaugurated by the Act first introduced should be perfected as experience may warrant and direct.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM E. MULLEN, CHARLES W. BURDICK, CLARENCE T. JOHNSTON, Revision Commission.

Dry Farming.

The dry farming movement has had much encouragement during the past two years owing to the pioneer work of Mr. Campbell and men of his class. They have led the way in the campaign for deep plowing and thorough cultivation, acting upon the theory that if we can save the moisture that falls on the ground, crops can be grown. Their theory has worked wonderfully well wherever it has been given a fair trial. Several experiment stations and farms have been located in this State. The Irrigation and Drainage Investigations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture has already established two-one at Chevenne and one at Newcastle. This work covers irrigation by windmills, pumping and the conservation of soil moisture generally. The farm at Chevenne has been established for over a year while that at Newcastle has just begun its operations. The results from the Cheyenne farm have been surprising to all who have followed the work. Mr. John H. Gordon has been directly responsible for the success achieved. He has demonstrated that dry farming is a success in years similar to the season of 1906. The rainfall was not materially above normal, but precipitation was distributed so that plant life received it when it was most needed. As the Union Pacific, Burlington and Colorado and Southern Railroads, the Chevenne Board of Trade and other organizations contributed toward the expense of maintaining this station and as the Agricultural College at Laramie assisted, the work has been under the general direction of Mr. F. C. Herrmann, representing Professor Mead in the Irrigation and Drainage Investigations, Prof. B. C. Buffum, representing the Agricultural College of Wyoming, and the State Engineer, representing other contributors. Other farms near Chevenne have made excellent returns and those who have conducted them are enthusiastic. Homesteads have been taken up on the prairie lands east of Cheyenne where the lands have hitherto been deemed of but little value aside from grazing and a thrifty community promises to spring up.

All of this work is along the right line and the demonstrations made to date have their value. All should be warned, how-



ever, that these are not final and that the crucial test of the system will come when we have an abnormally dry year. We wish those who plan to settle on these lands to do so with their eves The slothful man will never make dry farming pay. Even the most energetic will find his resources taxed to make a living from the ground in seasons of scanty rainfall. The problem of holding the little moisture that is afforded will appeal to him more strongly as he proceeds and the man who solves this by his own endeavors will, we believe, remain in our midst and assist in making Wyoming generally an agricultural country. We should, therefore, temper our enthusiasm with reason and induce the settler to study conditions, impressing upon him at all times that dry farming is one field of industry where a man eats bread only by the sweat of his brow. Dry farming is, we believe, destined to extend as fast as energetic farmers are found who are willing to abide by the rules found to be necessary and who will not go away discouraged through the failure of crops in a single year, no matter what the cause may be.

The Development of the Portland Cement Industry.

The building of the future is to be of concrete. The demand for Portland cement is growing constantly and new uses are being discovered for it each day. The improved machinery now employed in the manufacture of cement has reduced the price at the factory and the cost is now governed almost entirely by transportation charges. It is necessary, therefore, to have local plants in order that cement may be obtained at a reasonable figure. The establishment of a cement plant in any locality immediately stimulates many other lines of industry and while it might not seem that a market for the product would be furnished, every plant thus far installed has done a flourishing business from the beginning.

Throughout the Rocky Mountain region the dry process will be employed almost exclusively. This means that shale and limestone must be brought together, burned to vitrification and then pulverized so that from 95 per cent to 100 per cent will pass through a 100-mesh screen. We are fortunate in having

deposits of shale which contain lime in nearly the required proportion. This is the Niobrara shale. The Portland Cement plant at Portland, Colorado, uses this shale. Deposits of the same shale are found in many places in Wyoming. On the Laramie Plains it is found in abundance, but as the formation dips in many places it is somewhat expensive to work. Near Douglas, where natural gas is available, this shale is found covering one single tract of 360 acres to a depth of 25 feet. This supply would last a plant turning out 2,500 barrels per day for 130 years.

These shales run throughout the State but in many localities the limestone constituents are wanting or they are not present in the proper proportions. Most of the Niobrara shales in Fremont County do not contain much lime. A few miles west of Cheyenne the shale appears but the lime is deficient by about 50 per cent.

Wyoming possesses the necessary cement constituents and the coal and gas for vitrifying the raw materials. A market for the cement would be found in almost every county. Cheap cement would mean the saving of much lumber in buildings, it would provide better dwellings and render many structures possible which cannot now be undertaken. Capital is ready and willing to invest in cement works wherever the conditions are promising and within the next few years this industry will, grow rapidly. Wyoming should see to it that cheap cement is provided wherever it may be possible to induce capital to erect a plant.

A cheap cement will mean much to the irrigator, because he will first be able to build his dwelling, barns and other improvements cheaply; he will be able to install permanent dams, headgates, flumes and other irrigation structures; he will be able to line tunnels and build culverts where such work is prohibitive under ruling prices.

Acknowledgments.

The State Engineer takes advantage of this opportunity to thank Senators Warren and Clark and Congressman Mondell for the assistance they have rendered him. Much work would have been left incomplete or not undertaken in any degree if it were not that our representatives at Washington were at all times ready and willing to give their time for the transaction of the business that the State Engineer has presented in behalf of the State.

Thanks are also due the officers of the State with whom the most harmonious relations have existed in every work that has to do with the upbuilding and development of Wyoming.

The Engineer's office is under obligations to those who have assisted throughout the State and have voluntarily contributed their efforts without compensation. Information has been given when requests have been made and the business of the office has been thereby greatly facilitated.

The engineers who carried on the surveys on the ceded portion of the Shoshone Indian Reservation cannot be forgotten. Their services were of such character that any kind of money compensation does not reward them for the results they accomplished and for the service they have been to the State. Snow, cold weather and high water did not deter them. Nothing was allowed to interfere with the prosecution of the surveys they were instructed to make and these were completed by the time they were needed. Too much cannot be said in praise of these men and the State Engineer is glad to have an opportunity to thank them in such a way that it becomes a matter of public record.

The officers of the First National Bank at Cheyenne furnished the funds for carrying on the surveys on the reservation and manifested their faith in the irrigation project outlined by the State. This assistance was invaluable and is appreciated.

The recommendations of the State Engineer relative to changes in the irrigation law of the State are incorporated in the report of the commission appointed to revise and codify such laws and submit the revision and codification to the Legislature.

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NAME OF APPLICANT	Mrs. M. F. Le Vasseur E. W. Bourne Claud C. Kenyon Alma Porter Frank Nicholson Gelibert Blackford Celeste Inama L. F. Griffin & Niels M. Thyge- sen Lary G. Burandly L. F. Griffin & Niels M. Thyge- sen Clarles Walters Ed Parmenter Ilary C. Buckman A. D. Perkins Wm. Stephenson Henry Wice Eliza A. Ullman John J. Iren. John J. Iren. John J. Iren. A. W and Wallace C. Harnden F. C. Speyer F. C. Spe
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NAME OF APPLICANT	Christ Tracey Frank S. King Janes Janes H. Bruce J. J. Hansen and Laurena Luce Malter R. Barber W. Graham W. J. Shoringman Hatte A. Springman Hatte A. Springman Matilda B. Denne F. Pomeroy and C. Holden Cyrus Bownan Thos. A. Pool George Chilton F. D. Ball and G. Rodgers F. D. Ball and Hay Twin Buttes Land & Irrig. Co. Henry Larson Twin Buttes Land & Irrig. Co.
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NAME OF APPLICANT	Adolph Lindgren J. H. Davis J. H. Davis J. H. Davis Vinnie Grinder Ambrose Hemingway Ambrose Hemingway E. and A. Hemingway J. H. and A. Chabot L. A. Chabot J. A. Chabot L. A. Chabot J. J. Cheever J. D. Cheever J. J. Chapot J. J. J. J. Chapot J. J. J. J. J. Chapot J. J
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3	NAME OF APPLICANT	Noah H. Booker Nannie R. Stoner Marie R. Stoner Marie S. Moore Deer Lake Res & Irrig Co Mand M. Smyth E. C. Aellen E. C. Aellen Diamond Cattle Co J. F. Pierce & Diamond Cattle Co O. E. Brice & Diamond Cattle Co M. Raph Bennett F. C. Gulsmith T. Raph Bannett T. M. Gulthie & H. J. Peterson T. M. Guthrie & H. J. Peterson T. M. Guthrie & H. J. Peterson T. M. Guthrie & H. J. Peterson Andrew M. Ditto	John McEnaney John McEnaney Gertrude W. Barney Gertrude W. Barney Gertrude W. Barney	*Pine line to be of average inside diameter of a feet
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Grade, Feet per Mile	82 88 88 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
Depth, Feet	2 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Width on Bottom, Ft.	ಲವಗಣಗಾಗಾಗಾಯಕರಣದ ಆಗವಹ ಸಬಹದಿ ಅರುಪರ್ಪವರ ಆರಂಭ ಪ್ರತಿಗೆ ತಿತ್ತಿಗೆ ಕರಣ ಕರಣ ಪ್ರತಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಪ್ರವಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಗೆ ಪ್ರವಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಕಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಕ್ಷ ಪ್ರತಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಕಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಗೆ ಪ್ರವಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಗೆ ಪ
Width on Top, Feet	######################################
Length, Miles	133 14.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 1.75 1.1875
SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	Cottonwood Creek Buckshot Creek Three Mile Creek Three Mile Creek Wilkinson Creek Wilkinson Creek Wilkinson Creek Sage Creek Sybilic Creek Mill Creek Mill Creek Mill Creek Mill Creek Clark's Creek Gray Bull River Floodwaters from Gulch Spring Creek Grass Creek Tysite Creek Tysite Creek Tysite Creek Tysite Creek Spring Creek Tysite Creek Tysite Creek Tysite Creek Tysite Creek Toon Tree Creek Lone Tree Creek South Piney Creek Lone Tree Creek
NAME OF APPLICANT	Gertrude W. Barney Nelson Perry Nelson Perry Nelson Perry Nelson Perry R. A. McFadden R. A. McFadden Thos. Christman H. A. Nelson, et al. Christian Hankanloma Richard Henke Thos. B. Dodge Anna Davis Christian Back Chas A. Cowdin Other B. C. Gillespie Otis G. Grout John F. Black Chas A. Cowdin Alfred L. Wilson George F. Berger Henry Rubsent Henry Rubsent Robt H. Despain Nielson Brothers Nielson Brothers Nielson Brothers Nielson Brothers Redw. Gillette H. E. Wadsworth
Division No.	8111114411111100100000000010111118000000
Permit No.	6553 66557 66557 66567 66568 6658 6658 6658

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Date of Completion	1807 1807 1807 1807 1807 1807 1807 1807
No. of Acres	291 9 298 60 298 10 1286 70 138 10 138 10
Katimated Cost	10000.00
Grade, Feet per Mile	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2
Depth, Feet	
Width on Bottom, Ft.	61 CO 41 41 CO CO 60 CO CO 60 CO 41 41 41 40 40 CO
Width on Top, Feet	46000000000000000000000040000000000000
Length, Miles	2 14.11.2888 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	South Fork Little Wind River South Fork Little Wind River North Fork Little Wind River North Fork Little Wind River Trout Creek North Fork Popo Agie River Big Wind River Big Wind River Big Wind River Little Wind River Dry Creek Big Wind River
NAME OF APPLICANT	H. E. Wadsworth
Division No.	80000000000000000000000000000000000000
Permit No.	6587 6589 6589 6589 6589 6589 6589 6589 6589

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Date of Completion	1995 19
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Batimated Cost	10000.00 15000.00 25000.00 25000.00 25000.00 25000.00 250.
Grade, Feet per Mile	82488 8240-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-
Depth. Feet	
Width on Bottom, Ft	8-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1
Width on Top, Feet	+0+0780424048830000444400 H00000 C811000
Length, Miles	25 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	Crow Creek Rig Wind River Suith Fork Mendow Creek Big Wind River Little Wind River Little Wind River Rig Wind River Little Wind River Righ Wind River Fish Creek Crane Creek Crane Creek Crane Creek Switt Creek Pine Creek Window Carryon Creek Fish Creek Fish Creek Mendow Carryon Creek Fish Creek Fish Creek Fish Creek Fish Creek Fish Creek Fish Creek Window Carryon Creek Fish Creek Fish Creek Window Carryon Creek Window Carryon Creek Fish
NAME OF APPLICANT	H. E. Wadsworth H. M. A. J.
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Permit No.	6621 6622 6622 6623 6623 6623 6623 6623

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Date of Completion	11906 11906 11906 11906 11906 11906 11906 11906 11906 11906 11906 11906 11906 11906
No. of Acres	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2
Pstimated tso*)	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i
Grade, Feet per Mile	2.88 2.88 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00
Depth, Feet	84 - 6 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1
Width on Bottom, Ft.	F1 4 88 8 1 1 1 4 1 8 8 8 1 1 1 1 8 8 8 8
Width on Top, Feet	84440000400000000000000000000000000000
Length,	25. 1. 1. 25. 1. 1. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25
SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION Length, Aliles Width on Top, Feet	Big Horn River Wind River Beaver Creek Johnson Creek Johnson Creek Salt River Madow Canyon Swift Creek Willow Creek Willow Creek Willow Creek Nowood Creek Alkail Creek Alkail Creek Big Springs Now 2 Nowood Creek Nowood Creek Big Springs In I arson Draw Springs in Larson Draw Springs in Larson Draw Springs in Larson Draw Spring Creek Don's Fork Creek Beaver Creek Bon's Fork Hidden Spring Creek Spring Creek Spring Creek New Creek Wat Fork Hidden Water Creek Balwarder Creek Spring Creek Spring Creek New Treek Spring Creek Spring Creek Spring Creek Spring Treek Balwarder Creek
NAME OF APPLICANT	Mantin McGrath et al. Mahala Burlingham John Backa Fred Firnekas Fred Firnekas Fred Firnekas Louie Baker Stephen Baldwin, Jr John Backa Stephen Baldwin, Jr John Turner Geo. W. Downing Geo. W. Downing Anna Goodrich Jas. W. Marcum W. W. Earley Juszel Davis Lizzel Davis Jennie Durcan Elizabeth Harrington Elizabeth Harrington Elizabeth Harrington Elizabeth Rarrington Erederick M. Whitten Frederick M. Whitten
Division No.	000 H H 01 01 4 4 4 4 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0
Permit No.	6655 6656 6657 6657 6657 6667 6667 6667

*Per 1,600 feet. *Pipe 26 inches in diameter.

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Date of Completion	1905 1905 1906 1906 1906 1906 1906 1906 1906 1906
No. of Acres	5.5
Batimated Cost	25.000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000
Grade, Feet per Mile	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2
Depth, Feet	
Width on Bottom, Ft.	8 + 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 4 4 4 7 4 2 2 2 3 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2
Width on Top, Feet	404977804141988829898989999999999999999999999999
Length, Miles	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	Crow Creek Neith Wind River Noth For Madow Creek Big Wind River Dry Creek Big Wind River South Fork Little Wind River Rish Creek South Ranch Fish Creek Crane Creek Crane Creek Swift Creek Timber Creek Swift Creek Fish Creek Fish Creek Madow Canyon Creek Fish Creek Madow Canyon Creek Fish Creek Manow Canyon Creek Menor Creek Menow Canyon Creek Fish Creek Menow Canyon Creek Menow Canyon Creek Rish Creek Menow Canyon Creek Rish Creek Tongue River Willow Springs Tongue River Willow Cr. tithe Sweetwater R. Springs. Sec. 33, Tp. 16, R. 114 Green River Willow Chil Rhina Draw Springs. Phil Rhina Draw Springs.
NAME OF APPLICANT	H. E. Wadsworth H. E. Watsworth H. M. Shafferty M. W. Shafferty M. W. Shafferty M. M. Barbione W. H. Barbione
Division No.	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
Permit No.	6621 6622 6623 6623 6623 6623 6623 6623

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stimated Cost	4 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 20
rade, Feet per Mile	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
epth, Feet	1
Vidth on Bottom, Ft.	7
Top, Feet	V 8444000448880110044800807466744604644 1010 1010 1010 1010 1010 1010 1010 101
Miles Miles	I 1.3 1.1 1.25 1.1 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25 1
SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION APPROP	Bix Horn River Royal Civer Royal Civer Reaver Creek Beaver Creek Johnson Creek Saft River Read River Read River Read Royal Springs No. 2 Cornal Creek Nowood Creek Bix Springs No. 2 Cornal Creek River Creek River Creek River Creek River Creek Royal Bix Springs Royal Bix Springs Royal Bix Springs Royal Bix Springs Royal Creek Royal Creek Royal Creek Spring Creek Spring Creek Spring Theory Royal Creek Spring Theory Royal Creek River Tribulan Water Creek River Tribulan Water Creek River Fork Hidden Water Creek
NAME OF APPLICANT	Martin McGrath et al Martin McGrath et al Mah Backan John Backan John Backan John Backan Fred Firnekas Fred Firnekas Louis Baker Cook Stephen Baldwin, Jr. Johanna C. Cook W. Downing Geo. W. Marcum Marcum George J. Harper Eliza beth Harrington Arthur H. Senff W. M. Balturem Frederick M. Whitten Freder
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*Per 1,600 feet. *Pipe 26 inches in diameter,

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Date of Completion	1907 1907 1907 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908
No. of Acres	25
Katimated Cost	88 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 8
Grade, Feet per Mile	6. 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 6
Depth, Feet	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
Width on Bottom, Ft.	ର କଳପ୍ତ ଓ ପ୍ରସ୍ଥର ଅଧ୍ୟର ଓ ଓ ଅଧ୍ୟର ଅଧ୍ୟର ଆଧାର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟର ଅଧ୍ୟର ଅ
Width on Top, Feet	40044440400000400 x00000040040404000
Length, Ailes	25. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.
SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	Badwater Creek Gooseberry Creek Gooseberry Creek Red Gulch Creek Red Gulch Creek Fisher Creek No One Creek Osborne & Collins Creek By Laramle Dry Laramle Red Gulch Creek Clark's Creek Clark's Creek Cottonwood C
NAME OF APPLICANT	Wm. W. Read C. C. Blake C. C. Blake Wn. J. Williams Bealah E. Oliver Bealah E. Oliver Williams Lohn Osborne John Osborne J
Division No.	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
Permit No.	6887 6889 6889 6889 6888 6888 6887 6897 689

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Date of Completion	1906 1907 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908
No. of Acres	28 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 8
Estimated Cost	800.08 250.00 250.00 20
Grade, Feet per Mile	6 6 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
Depth, Feet	200 20 11 11 11 11 12 11 11 12 11 11 11 11 11
Width on Bottom, Ft.	လလက္လေျပးလလလလ ၂၈၈ ପ୍ରାଧୀନ ପ୍ର ପର୍ଥ କର୍ଥର ପ୍ରାଧୀନ ଅଧିକର ଓ ପ୍ରଥମ ପ୍ରଥମ ଅଧିକର ଓ ପ୍ରଥମ ଅଧିକର ଓ ପ୍ରଥମ ଅଧିକର ଓ ପ୍ରଥମ
Width on Top, Feet	040000884400411107 20000 0 0 0404404000000
Length. Miles	1
SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	North Platte River Springs Streams, tributary Cheyenne River Streams, tributary Cheyenne River Cedar Gulch Cedar Gulch Springs Springs Gottonwood Creek Hat Creek Middle Piney Creek The Spring Sandy River Big Sandy River Cortonwood Creek Cottonwood Creek Spring Draw, tributary Briffic Creek Spring Draw, tributary Briffic Creek Cottonwood Creek Spring Draw, tributary Briffic Creek Cottonwood Creek Gottonwood Creek
NAME OF APPLICANT	Mrs. Alice Roberts J. W. Denio. W. C. Clarke. W. C. Clarke. Florence Fell A. R. Williams J. W. Denio. Hugh Dickle Jackson Bros. & Wilson. Lewis Travis Wm. W. Thancher Wm. F. Manning et al. E. C. Steele. C. L. Ferrin. George Loughman. L. J. and F. J. Poston. C. L. Fortin. C. L. Fortin. C. L. Fortin. C. L. Fortin. C. Steele. C. Steele. C. L. Fortin. C. Steele. C. L. Carles. Fortin. C. C. L. Fortin. C. Steele. C. L. Lingle, present owner. W. C. Clarke. Fortin. C. C. W. Barney. E. E. Dinsmore. Jennie Heegney
Division Xo.	
Permit No.	6722 6722 6722 6723 6726 6726 6727 6727

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Date of Completion	1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990
No. of Acres	2.123.4.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2
Betimated Cost	88
Grade, Feet per Mile	යට සිට සිට සිට සිට සිට සිට සිට සිට සිට සි
Depth, Feet	
Width on Bottom, Ft	#444416481644885+8888889896164888888 6 6 66 66 6 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Width on Top, Feet	တက်လွင်လယ်လေးနက်နယ်လာ* နနနနနန္တည်းသည်နနန္နက်လွယ်လွယ်လ ကို ကိုကို ကို ကို ကို ကို ကို ကို ကို
Length, Miles	2010 2010 2010 2010 2010 2010 2010 2010
SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	Bull Lake Creek Grystal Creek Radulde Creek Rawhide Creek Brackeye Creek John Creek Jittle Canyon Creek Little Canyon Creek Jittle Canyon Creek Jittle Canyon Creek Little Cheek Floran Creek Freiand Creek Freiand Creek Clear Creek
NAME OF APPLICANT	H. E. Wadsworth. Jas. F. Barnett et al. L. M. Truesdell Edwin L. Patrick. Ida Anderson J. S. Strom and H. M. Strom. Alex La Marsh. Alex La Marsh. Alex La Marsh. Mrs. F. N. Stillson. Mrs. F. N. Stillson. Alfred Jensen. Trom Mountain Ranch Co. Bobert Cardwell Robert Cardwell Robert Cardwell Robert Cardwell Benner Cardwell Samuel Poole Cornell B. Stroud. G. M. Ness. McCready Bres. L. Phut Baltzly T. L. Phut Baltzly T. L. Phut Colman. Maude Chaffee. Maude Chaffee. Maude Chaffee.
Division No.	

*Intake pipe for 18 feet is 1.5 inches.

Date of Completion

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:	Estimated Cost	1000.00 1000.00 200.00
	Grade, Feet per Mile	25.5 26.686 27.56 28.566 29.566 2
!	Depth, Feet	2 1 1 2 88 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
٠	Width on Bottom, Ft.	ကများများသတ္တတ္တတ္မ သန္တာတန္ကာတန္ကေတြက တြင္း သိုက္ေတြက အေလးတန္နေတြက အေလးတစ္အနန္တတ္တတ္တတ္တန္နန္တတ္တတ္တန္နန္တတ္တတ္တန္နန္တတ္တတ
ntinue	Width on Top, Feet	ထားပုလေတက္လေနနတ္တပ္ နက္လက္ သန္တာလြတ္ခရ္တင္တြဲအတာလနနက္ကေတီးန ကို ကို လွ
PERMITS TO APPROPRIATE WATER-Continued	Length, Miles	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	Cheyenne River Spring, Sec. 2, Tp. 16, R. 104. Spring, head Putty Water Creek By Spring on Miller Creek Naminier Springs Grainier Creek Adder Creek Spring, Sec. 12, Tp. 51, R. 103 Henry's Fork Creek Spring, Sec. 12, Tp. 51, R. 103 Wind River Horse Creek White Creek Spring Spring Spring Spring Spring Spring Spring Spring Lost Creek Hyan Creek Hyan Creek "Jack Bill Draw" Three Spring Brook Green River Smith's Fork Creek Millacker Creek Fontenelle Creek
24	NAME OF APPLICANT	Edward H. Lindsey Henry Brooks Henry Brooks T. H. Johnson Sarab J. Simmons A. N. Davis Georgia Waterman George J. Brown George J. Brown George J. Brown Mrs. M. L. Pearson George J. Brown Mrs. M. L. Pearson George J. Brown Mrs. M. L. Pearson Mrs. M. L. Pearson Mrs. M. L. Pearson George J. Brown Mallace B. Raymond Wallace B. Raymond Wallace B. Raymond John T. Hough J. C. Bugher et al John T. Hough J. C. Bugher et al John B. Noblitt E. F. Hart E. F. Hart W. J. and L. C. Barker Thos. B. King. Sr Loyd G. Isenhart Mrs. Mary Cope
	Division No.	०१ के का का ठा का का का का का ठा का ठा ठा ठा ठा ठा का
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Date of Completion	1906 11906 11906 11906 11906 11906 11906 11908
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Estimated Cost	100.00 200.00 200.00 200.00 200.00 10
Grade, Feet Der Mile	55 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
Depth, Feet	88.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.
Width on Bottom, Ft.	
Width on Top, Feet	888
Length, Miles	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	North Box Elder North Box Elder North Box Elder Shoshone River Elder Shoshone River Dunoir Johnson Creek Aughn Creek Hill and Hanna Creeks Camp Creek Meeterse Creek Springs on N. Fk. Warm Spring Cr. Vanghn Creek Dry Creek Springs Sec. 15, Tp. 52, R. 64, Dry Creek Springs Sec. 16, Tp. 52, R. 64, Dry Creek East Fork River East Fork River East Fork River East Fork River Day Creek Do Noir Dry Creek Dry Creek Horse Creek Horse Creek Horse Creek Horse Creek Horse Creek Horse Creek Dry Cr
NAME OF APPLICAN'E	Elsie Hosack Elsie Lambler Elsie Lambler Router May King Mary F. Young Geo. W. Schwoob & Wm. T. Bane Ed Smith Wm. O. Hardman Susan C. Nelson Mary W. Hughes & E. O. Munsfield Mary W. Hughes & E. O. Munsfield Ed Smith Ed Smith Ed Smith Ed Smith Wary B. Hughes & E. O. Munsfield Wary Wheeler J. R. Boulter Nels E. Andery Frank E. Dunkerly Wilbert C. Holtz Frank A. Welty Wilbert C. Holtz Frank A. Welty Wilbert C. Brown Chas. Peterson and C. Holmes Elige Bartlett Lige Bartlett Lige Bartlett Clark E. Ames
Division No.	
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	Date of Completion	1806 1906 1907 1907 1907 1907 1908 1909 1909 1909 1909 1909 1909 1909	1
	No. of Acres	89.68 1.41 1.41 1.42 1.43 1.44 1.45	
	Estimated Cost	400.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000	
	Grade, Fect per Mile	*8.88 *8.88 6.60 6.60 6.40 6.40 6.40 6.40 6.40 6.40	
	Depth, Feet	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	
ز	Width on Bottom, Ft.	ကနာ ့ ၊၊ ကလလလ လလ လ လလ ၊၊ နေလတကန္လေလ ၊ နေတ အလ ၈ ထိုည် ကို ကိုက် ကို ကိုကို ကို ကို ကို	
Сопсинен	Width on Top, Feet	৮০০	
	Length, Miles	2. 126 1.25 1.25 1.55 1.57 1.57 1.57 1.57 1.15 1.15 1.1	
mails to all molatist water	SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	Cake Creek Squaw Creek, tributary Horse Cr. Deer Creek North Prong Hay Creek Spring, Sec. 10, 7b, 52, R. 72 Main Beaver Creek Spring, Sec. 10, 7b, 52, R. 72 Main Beaver Creek Spring, Sec. 10, 7b, 52, R. 72 Main Beaver Creek Bridge Galch, tributary Creak Bridge Galch, tributary Creak Comen Creek, Hay Creek and North Fork Hay Creek and North Fork Hay Creek Mitchell Creek Dry Creek Mitchell Creek Mitchell Creek Springs Smith's Fork Creek Springs Smith's Fork Creek Paint Rock Creek Nillow Creek Willow Springs, trib. Sloux Creek Willow Springs, trib. Sloux Creek Willow Springs, trib. Sloux Creek Willow Creek Willow Creek Willow Creek North Laramie River North Laramie River North Laramie River Willow Creek Harse Creek Harse Creek Harse Creek Harse Creek Harse Creek	
•	NAME OF APPLICANT	John R. Seaton et al. W. P. Ricketts Albert Partin John J. Grant C. E. and C. F. Carr Ellen Kidd H. A. C. Luddeke. C. W. Barney, Agt Dertha Poole & J. S. Carpenter Bertha Poole & J. S. Carpenter James Atkinson, Jr. James Atkinson, Jr. James Atkinson, Jr. James Atkinson, Jr. Antelis Nicol	*Or 9 inches to 100 feet
	Division No.	400000000000000000000000000000000000000	ئ ا
	Permit No.	6351 6857 6857 6857 6856 6860 6860 6860 6861 6863 6863 6863 6863 6864 6863 6864 6867 6867 6867 6867 6867 6867 6867	*

*Or 2 inches to 100 feet,

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12	22	State Engineer's Report.
	Date of Completion	1906 1906 1906 1906 1906 1906 1906 1906
	Ио. оf Астев	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	Estimated Cost	\$25.00 \$2
	Grade, Feet per Mile	88 88 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
	Depth, Feet	
eg.	Width on Bottom, Ft.	HANNONARONUNAN NY
nrinn	Width on Top, Feet	87-82-40-44-49-80-88-88-98-98-98-88-88-88-88-88-88-88-88-
warm—continued	Length, Miles	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
FERMILS TO AFFROFRIALE WAL	SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	Crystal Springs, branch Birdseye Creek Springs, Sec. 6, Tp. 63, R. 101 Dry Gulci, tributary Lance Creek Jakles Fork of Wind River Trout Creek, tributary Big Horn R. Corrul Creek, tributary Big Horn R. Cadar Creek, tributary Snake River Eake Creek, tributary Snake River Phillips Creek, tributary Snake River Phillips Creek, tributary Snake River Phillips Creek, tributary Snake River Spring, Sec. 7, Tp. 14, R. 103 North Fork Popo Agie Riger Creek, tributary Snake River Spring, Sec. 24, Tp. 52, R. 62 Hill Creek Tributary Creek Spring, Sec. 24, Tp. 52, R. 62 Hill Creek Creek Creek Creek Creek Cedar Creek Cedar Creek Cedar Creek Cedar Creek Codar Creek Spring, Sec. 20, Tp. 19, R. 81 North Platte River.
1	NAME OF APPLICANT	Wind River Mining & Milling Co. Lecta Galbreath Lecta Galb
	Division No.	© 80000000000044444400001011110110110111111
	Permit No.	6881 6885 6885 6885 6885 6886 6886 6889 6890 6890 6890 6890 6890

PERMITS TO APPROPRIATE WATER-Continued.

NAME OF APPLICANT APPROPRIATION NAME OF APPLICANT APPROPRIATION NAME OF APPLICANT APPROPRIATION Name of Appropriate		Dining Andringen Dingstoni.
Class Hope Cooper	Date of Completion	1907 1907 1907 1907 1907 1907 1907 1907
Charge of Applicant Applicant Applicant Applicant No. Charge of Ap	No. of Acres	88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88
NAME OF APPLICANT APPROPRIATION APPROPRIATION Adams Cooper	Batimated Cost	88 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
Charles Char	Grade, Veet per Mile	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Chas. Howell Chas	Depth, Feet	
Chas. Howell Chas	Width on Bottom, Ft.	
AMME OF APPLICANT APPROPRIATION Character Cooper Adam Cooper Tributury Putty Water Creek Crowder Cooper Crowder Crow Creek Crowder Cooper Crowder Crow Creek Crowder Cooper Crowder C	Width on Top, Feet	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
Chas. Howell Adam Cooper Bell Julyingston Bell	Length, Miles	2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2
Division No. Division No. Divis	SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	Sloughs, Sec. 7, Tp. 14, R. 104. Tributary Putty Water Creek Crow Creek Crow Creek Crow Creek Crow Creek Crow Creek Springs, Sec. 26, Tp. 29, R. 87. Now Willed from a stream Bar Creek Four Mile Draw New Fork River Right Horn River Tributary Five Mile Creek Tributary Spring Soofts Spring Lander Creek Little Sandy Creek Springs, Sec. 2, Tp. 17, R. 72. Springs, Sec. 2, T
	NAME OF APPLICANT	Chas. Howell Maggie Cooper Adam Cooper Adam Cooper Bellan Cooper Bellan Cooper Bellan Cooper Justin D. Livingston Della D. Warner John Holmes John Holmes Justin D. Livingston David Turner et al. Chas. J. Bayer W. M. Dipp and A. Wagoner Geo. W. Wriger J. N. Minkes and G. N. Cox E. E. Bassett E. B. Bassett C. N. Scornson E. S. Bassett A. C. Crofts and B. H. Jones Edgar C. Jones Scott Deselm A. C. Crofts and B. H. Jones F. S. King F. S. Ki
8 4 5 9 5 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	Division No.	***************************************
.ov jim194 262222222222222222222222222222222222	Permit No.	(91) (91) (91) (91) (91) (91) (92) (93) (93) (93) (93) (93) (93) (93) (93

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24	STATE ENGINEER'S REPORT.
Date of Completion	1207 1907 1907 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908
ио. от Астев	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2
Estimated Cost	25. 00 115. 00 200. 00 100. 00
Grade, Feet per Mile	20
Depth, Feet	6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Width on Bottom, Ft.	වසක්ජීපය අපදාහන්න ලැදු කියල්ල සහ සුදු වේ
Width on Top, Feet	ත ස්වූ ආ ආ ආ ආ ආ ක් ක් ක ක් ක ක් ක ක් ක ක් ක
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SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	Carter Creek Carter Creek Jones Creek Little Duep Creek Sported Horse Creek East Fork Muddy Creek East Fork Muddy Creek Red Creek Mind Creek Mind Creek Red Creek Red Creek Red Creek Red Creek Red Creek Nord River Vood River Vood River Nood Ri
NAME OF APPLICANT	Hudson W. Darrah Hudson W. Darrah Hudson W. Darrah II. S. Cover E. E. Rowe M. Creswell J. A. Weisner H. E. Wadsworth H. E. Wallswort Obarles Wallace Charles Wallace Charles Wallace Charles Wallace W. P. Cody L. K. McClellan for the Big Horn Froderick W. O. Percy Fullerion Barner M. Milote Barner M. Milote George E. Dinger Total Company Voir Company Voir Company Voir Company
Division No.	∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞
Permit No.	6946 6946 6946 6956 6951 6954 6955 6956 6956 6956 6956 6956 6957 6957

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Date of Completion	1907 1908 1908 1907 1907 1908 1909 1909 1909 1909 1909 1909 1909
No. of Acres	11.2 2.3 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5
hetimated jaoU	885.881 885.8828 885.882
Grade, Feet per Mile	10 66 68 68 68 68 68 68 69 69 69 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60
Depth, Feet	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2
Width on Bottom, Ft.	11 本の80 20 60 60 60 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Width on Top, Feet	ಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ಷಣೆ ಪ್ರವಿಕ್ಷಣೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ಷಣೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ಣ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ಷಣೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ಷಣೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ಷಣೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ಷಣೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ಷಣೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ಗಣೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ಷಣೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ಷಣೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ಷಣೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ಷಣೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ಷಣೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕ
Length, Miles	1.288 1.788 1.788 1.44 1.455 1.557 1.558 1.558 1.558 1.559 1
SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	Barrel Springs, Sec. 10, T. 16, R. 116 Sweetwater Creek North Laramie River. South Branch Chugwater Creek South Branch Chugwater Creek Scholid Spgs. Sec. 27, 74, 18, 117 Springs, Sec. 21, Th. 27, R. 103 Springs, Sec. 20, Tp. 27, R. 103 Springs, Sec. 20, Tp. 27, R. 102 Springs, Sec. 20, Tp. 27, R. 102 Springs, Sec. 20, Tp. 27, R. 102 Springs, Sec. 37, Tp. 27, R. 102 Springs, Sec. 47, Tp. 27, R. 103 Bitter Creek Fright Springs, trib Bitter Cr. South Horse Creek Daniels Creek Daniels Creek Paint Rock Creek Tributary Birdseye Creek Paint Rock Creek North Fork of Owl Creek Springs, tributary Hanna Creek North Fork of Owl Creek Middle Branch Jones Creek
NAME OF APPLICANT	John D. Watson. C. Pease and C. Van Patten. Wate E. Atkinson. Wan McDonald Budolph E. Wolfey W. R. Scott M. J. Larsen M. W. C. Gregs Man G. Luewis John Anderson J. W. Sykes et al Preblo Williams John Anderson J. W. Croskey Vinnie Grinder Mrs. H. W. Holt Mrs. H. W. Holt Mrs. H. W. Holt
Division No.	* □□□□□□•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
Permit No.	6076 6080 6080 6080 6080 6080 6080 6080

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Date of Completion	1907 1907 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908
No. of Acres	75 75 76 88 88 194 15 16 16 178 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 1
Estimated Cost	25.00 155.00 255.00 255.00 255.00 155
Grade, Feet per Mile	200 124 125 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10
Depth, Feet	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Width on Bottom, Ft.	800 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80
Width on Top, Feet	က နေညီနေနနက်နက်လေးလတ္တလ လ ဆီဆလေနတ နေက လ က်ပြ က်က်
,tlt: no.T ss.ilt.	1
SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	Carter Creek Jones Creek Little Deep Creek Little Deep Creek Notsing Creek East Fork Muddy Creek East Fork Muddy Creek Red Creek Red Creek Red Creek Red Creek Red Creek Red Creek Nood River Wood River Red Fork Fibutary Shell Cr Nofflane Creek Blue Hole Jaske Date Creek Red Creek Red Creek North Platte River Dog Springs, Sec. 24, Tp. 15, R. 117. Blark's Fork River
NAME OF APPLICANT	Hudson W. Darrah Hudson W. Darrah H. E. Rover W. Creswell J. A. Welsner H. E. Wadsworth H. E. Wallace Charles Wallace Charles Wallace Thomas Mills W. F. Cody W. O. Percy Fullerton James L. Miller W. O. Percy Fullerton James L. Miller W. O. Percy Fullerton James L. Miller Ward Merrian Jermard Dooley George E. Dinger George E. Dinger Volf Company Volf Company Volf Company Volf Company Jenny
Division No.	ಬಡುಬರುದುದುದುದುದುದುದುದುದುದುದುದುದುದುದುದುದುದು
Permit No.	69447 69448 69519

PERMITS TO APPROPRIATE WATER-Continued.

Date of Completion	11908 11908
No. of Acres	11. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12.
batamitad taoU	\$50.00 \$5
Grade, Feet per Mile	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Depth, Feet	2 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Width on Bottom, Ft.	L4000000000
Width on Top, Feet	1.00400400 : 045040000 : 8200000000440
Length, Miles	1.58 1.58 1.38 1.38 1.46 1.4.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1
SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	Barrel Springs, Sec. 10, T. 16, R. 116 Sweetwater Creek North Laramie River South Branch Chugwater Creek South Branch Chugwater Creek Lee Creek or Baker Creek Lee Creek or Baker Creek Lee Creek or Daker Creek Springs, Sec. 21, Tp. 27, R. 103 Springs, Sec. 20, Tp. 27, R. 103 Springs, Sec. 20, Tp. 27, R. 103 Springs, Sec. 20, Tp. 28, R. 102 Springs, Sec. 20, Tp. 28, R. 102 Springs, Sec. 26, Tp. 27, R. 103 Springs, Sec. 4, Tp. 12, R. 105 Bitter Creek Autelope Springs, trib Bitter Cr. South Horse Creek Daniels Creek Daniels Creek Daniels Creek Tributury Breek Daniels Creek Paint Rock Creek Paint Rock Creek Paint Rock Creek Springs, Sec. 35, Tp. 46, R. 83 Tributury Breek Creek Springs, Sec. 35, Tp. 46, R. 83 Tributury Five Mile Creek North Fork of Owl Creek Canyon Creek North Fork of Owl Creek Canyon Creek Middle Branch Jones Creek
NAME OF APPLICANT	John D. Watson C. Pease and C. Van Patten Matte E. Sill and C. B. Winter Matter M. McDonald R. McDonald M. J. Larsen H. W. Stelet E. Land E. A. Nelson Robert Taylor Ro
Division No.	4 1111111111111111
Permit No.	6978 6989 6989 6989 6989 6987 6987 6987

PERMITS TO APPROPRIATE WATER-Continued.

Date of Completion	1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1909 1907 1907 1907 1907 1907 1907 1907
No. of Acres	23.7±2.23
Estimated Cost	8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.
Grade, Feet per Mile	0.850 0.850
Depth, Feet	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
Width on Bottoin, Ft.	8-18014004000000000000000000000000000000
Width on Top, Feet	#\$##\$#################################
Length, Miles	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	Big Horn River Owl Creek, tributary Big Goose Draw, Sec. 20, Tp. 46, R. 22 Clear Creek Baldwin Creek Tributary Tough Creek Ford Bank Gulch, Sec. 5, T. 33, R. 23 Tributary Lance Creek Frill Creek and Bank Gulch, tributary Toughe Reary Frill Creek and Breek Frill Creek and Breek Frill Creek and Breek Frill Creek Sayles Creek Sayles Creek Sayles Creek Sayles Creek Frill Creek Balts Creek Frill Creek Frill Creek Frill Creek Frill Creek Balts Creek
NAME OF APPLICANT	Fritz Mensing Levi Thomas & W. H. Edileman. W. M. Hall M. Hall M. Hall M. Hall Lizabeth Simmons Elizabeth Simmons Elizabeth Simmons Elizabeth Simmons George D. Simmons George D. Simmons Lily A. McCully M. H. Been M. H. Been M. H. Been M. H. H. Been M. H. H. Hannh E. Corbridge A. I. H. Hopey A. I. H. Hopey M. M. H. H. Hopey M. H. Watt George W. Snow M. George W. Snow M. George W. Snow M. George W. Snow M. George I. Reno M. George I. Reno M. George I. Reno M. George I. Reno Joseph E. Sayles Lena Sayles Miles R. Coleman W. R. Wright W. W. Wright W. Wright W. W. Wright W. Wright W. W. Wright W. Wright W. Wright W. Wright W. Wright W. Wright W. W. Wright W. Wri
Division Xo.	∞××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××
Permit No.	7015 7015 7016 7016 7016 7016 7016 7026 7026 7026 7026 7026 7026 7026 702

PERMITS TO APPROPRIATE WATER-Continued.

Date of Completion	1907 1907 1907 1907 1907 1907 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908
No. of Acres	88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88
Fatimated Cost	8 8 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88
Grade, Feet per Mile	1-10 1-10
Depth, Feet	20 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Width on Bottom, Ft.	4 ಪ್ರಚಳನಬಳುಗಳು ದಿ 4ವರುಬಳುವಳುವ 4ವರು 4ರುಬರು ನು ನಾ
Width on Top, Feet	ထိ နယ္လလန္သည္ကန္တန္ ၁၀ ထလ္လည္တည္တည္တည္က သည္နည္တည္ ကို ကိုကိုကိုကို ကိုကို
Length, Miles	75 7. 1 1. 5 7. 1. 5 7. 1. 5 7. 1. 5 7. 1. 5 7. 1. 5 7. 1. 5 7. 1. 5 7. 1. 5 7. 1. 5 7. 5 7
SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	Surface water from hillside sloping to Little Missouri River River Surface water tributary to Little Missouri River Tributary Owl Creek Six Mile Creek Spring on West Slope Elk Mis East Branch Mary Cooper Creek North Crow Creek North Crow Creek Middle Chugwater Creek Middle Chugwater Creek Little Beaver Creek Horse Creek Little Beaver Creek Dry
NAME OF APPLICANT	Wm. R. Reese Wm. R. Reese Anne Barker Anne Barker Anne Barker B. F. Barker, Administrator B. F. Barker, Annew Mary Gilchrist Manel Trabing Jess Yoder, France Marsh and F. H. Jones F. H. Jones B. F. H. Jones F. H. Jones F. H. Jones B. Hunter B. Hunter Wm. Welden Wm. Wellen Wm. Welden Wm. Wellen Wm.
Division No.	8 0 8 888884444 T THEFTHERE
Permit No.	7045 7048 7049 7049 7055 7055 7055 7055 7056 7059 7069 7069 7069 7069 7069 7069 7069 706

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Date of Completion	1907 1907 1907 1907 1907 1907 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908
No. of Acres	85 85 84 34 118 220 220 230 44 44 44 137 137 147 17 17 17 17 17 17 18 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 10 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
Estimated Cost	86.08 110.08 175.08 175.08 115.08 115.08 115.08 1180.0
Grade, Feet per Mile	88 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
Depth, Feet	28.28.28
Width on Bottom, Ft.	ស់ស់សំល ស ស ស ស ស ស ស ស ស ស ស ស ស ស ស ស ស ស ស
Width on Top, Feet	
Length, Aliles	0.009 0.009 0.001 1.007 1.175 1.185 1.
SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	Spring Spring Spring Spring Spring Spring Grey Buil Lake and Slide Creeks Martin Creek Springs, Sec. 11, Tp. 48, R. 104 Springs, Sec. 14, Tp. 48, R. 104 Spring Creek Myllow Creek and tributaries Willow Creek and tributaries Willow Creek and tributaries Spring Creek Green River Green River Green River Green River Greek River Tributary Little Goose Creek Tributary Little Goose Creek Willow Creek Spring, Sec. 17, Tp. 49, R. 61 Spring, Sec. 17, Tp. 49, R. 61 Poweupine Creek Middle Fork Cruzy Woman Middle Fork Cruzy Woman Little Porcupine Creek Middle Fork Cruzy Woman Middle Fork Cruzy Woman Derenpine Creek
NAME OF APPLICANT	Edward A Hillberry Marin A Jobe A L Brown A A Anderson and Martin A Jobe A A Anderson and Martin A Jobe Clement LaChapelle John L Thompson Locff & Jacob Locff & Jacob Alfred McGuire W. M. Lafferty Thos. L. Clementsen S. L. Wiley and C. A Guernsey J. M. Griffin John Ridley Lönin Ridley Lönin Ridley Lönin M. Simpson Edith M. Simpson
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Permit No.	7074 7076 7078 7078 7080 7080 7080 7080 7080

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Date of Completion	1907 1907 1907 1907 1907 1907 1907 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908
No. of Acres	28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 2
Estimated Cost	### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### #### ####
Grade, Feet per Mile	7 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
Depth, Feet	1111 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Width on Bottom, Ft.	လလက္ျပတ္၊ မတ္တလက္တလက္လည္လည္လတ္လည္း မလ္တန္ တ လလ က်က်က်က္ ကို က်
Width on Top, Feet	441-00000000000000000000000000000000000
Length, Miles	25. 1 25. 1 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25.
SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	Little Antelope Creek Little Antelope Creek Sage Gulch Wind River Spring Draw, Sec. 28, Tp. 55, R. 84 Davis Springs, Sec. 34, Ip. 40, R. 10 Springs In Post Creek Springs Caron Creek Dry Creek Springs Springs, Sec. 37, P. 46, R. 101 Gooseherry Creek Hay Creek East Fork Hay Creek Bar Fork Hay Creek Fast Fork Hay Creek Fast Fork Hay Creek Willow Creek, tributary Shell Cr Trott Creek, tributary Shell Cr Trott Creek, tributary Shell Cr Trott Creek Gache Creek Cache Creek Cache Creek Creek South Fork Battle Creek South Fork Battle Creek South Fork Battle Creek Ray Creek
NAME OF APPLICANT	Edith M. Simpson. J. A. Alison. J. A. Alison. J. A. Alison. J. W. Denloe. J. W. Denloe. George F. Berger. Herbert J. States G. P. Gentner. Matilda B. Denne. Jollie M. Wright. Oillie M. Wright. Wm. F. Borner. Rodger Ward John W. Sights. John M. Sights. Mary E. Hardman. John M. Sights. John M. Sights. John W. Wight. John W. Wight. John W. Wight. John W. Wight. John W. Wright.
Division No.	27 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25
Permit No.	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100

*Three inches per 100 feet.

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Date of Completion	1908 1906 1907 1907 1907 1907 1907 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908
No. of Acres	188 5 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Katimated Cost	190.00 125.00 12
Grade, Feet per Mile	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
Depth, Feet	
Width on Bottom, Ft.	
Width on Top, Feet	
Length, Miles	2.50 2.50 2.50 3.50
SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	Scott Lake, trib. S. Fork Battle Cr. Spring, Sec. 27, Tp. 53, R. 82 Swertwater Creek One Mile Creek Spring Creek and One Mile Creek Sand Springs Creek North Creek North Creek North Creek North Creek North Creek Sand Springs Out Creek North Creek South Fork Shoshone River Pat O'Harn Creek Burd and Neff Ditch Crow Creek Hubard River Badwater Creek Indian Creek Radwater Creek Battle Creek Battle Creek Battle Creek Battle Creek Hoback River Battle Creek Bally Creek Hoback River Battle Creek Bally Creek Bally Creek Hoback River Bally Creek Bally Warm Spring Creek Billy Warm Spring Creek Smith's Fork Creek Billy Horn River
NAME OF APPLICANT	The Battle Lake Tunnel Site Mining Co. J. C. Morgan Alvy Dixon Alvy Dixon John Mahoney Henry G. Caskey Annie E. Foxton & W. S. Hann Jilon H. Gardner R. R. Lea. John Mahoney John Martin Hirsi Bros Hiram A Bell Hira
Division No.	- 01-1-1-2- 00-1-1-1-2-00-1-1-1-2-0-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-
Permit No.	35

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	STATE ENGINEER'S REPORT.	13
Date of Completion	1907 1907 1909 1909 1909 1909 1909 1909	1907
Xo. of Acres	23. 24. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25	£ 5
Batimated teoU	100.00 10	300.00
Grade, Feet per Mile	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	-100
Depth, Feet	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	86.
Width on Bottom, Ft.	80 gr	\$1 00
Width on Top, Peet	400 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	. w.ro
Length. Miles	1 38 1 1 2 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1.50
SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	Salt River Craven Creek Teton Creek York Spring, tributary Little Agle River Fowder River Badwater Creek Big Warm Spring Creek Geyser Creek Tront Cr., trib. Big Horn River Arch Creek Havens Creek Gorn Creek Havens Creek Havens Creek Havens Creek Gorn Creek Havens Creek Havens Creek Havens Creek Havens Creek Havens Creek Springs Springs Springs Robes Draw Springs But Oreek Birth Creek Button Creek Button Creek Button Creek High When River North Fork Creek High When River Hans Fork Creek High When River	Springs, trill cine Creek ek
NAME OF APPLICANT	Medwin A Allred Lee Johnson R. W. Brown et al R. W. Brown et al Mida E. Thompson L. B. Gaylord Mrs. Sarah Stringer et al Mrs. Anlson Mrs. A Allson Mrs. A Mlson Mrs. Jas. Ragen J. D. and W. H. Pool J. W. Neff R. E. L. Pool John Mahoney W. H. Pool John Mahoney W. H. Pool Mriliam Heap, Sr H. H. Andillian H. A. Madillian Robert Flanders Mattin Wilson H. A. Madillian Robert Flanders	Mark Edwards, Sr. Plorence Pell
Division No.	本本本の で ももものがらからからりののでしてものりものと	
Permit Xo.	2522	7194

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Date of Completion	1907 1908 1908 1909 1907 1907 1908 1908 1908 1909 1909 1900 1910 1910
No. of Acres	23
Detimated JuoD	100.00 250.00
Grade, Feet per Mile	2.11 2.11 2.28 3.31 5.28 3.31 5.31 5.31 5.31 5.31 5.31 5.31 5.31
Depth, Feet	20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Width on Bottom, Ft.	80040000140000000411140000 0001800044 8 5 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 9 9 9
Width on Top, Feet	88 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
Length, Miles	1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.45
SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	Beaver Creek, trib. Shell Creek North Fork Spring Creek Badwater Creek Clear Creek Clear Creek Clear Creek Clear Water Creek Cottonwood Creek Gooseberry Creek Gooseberry Creek Clark Creek, trib Inyan Kara Spring Creek, trib Inyan Kara Willow Creek Spring Creek, trib Little Powder Willow Creek Lithe Little Fowder Willow Creek Lither Little Fowder Willow Creek Will Cat Cr. Willow Creek Lith Little Fowder Will Cat Cr. Willow Creek Will Sirver Will Cat Creek Creek and Fifteen Mille Creek Creek Ball River Creek Ball River Creek Creek Ball Kiren Creek Creek Ball Kiren Creek
NAME OF APPLICANT	Frank St. Jermain Lewis Jacobs G. Woolr and M. J. Leaby G. Woolr and M. J. Leaby Julie D. Horr James Davidson John W. Stevenson Gear R. Ilg Cella A. Meyers Thos. O'Fallon J. D. and R. E. L. Pool K. P. Nickell & C. M. Scribner Sophia L. McLemans Robert Holley & Chas. Niccolis Wm. M. Harvard John H. Duling James C. Knudsen James C. Knudsen Ghas. A. Bennett Chas. A. Bennett Chas. A. Bennett Chas. A. Bennett Cardin, Chalrman Benne L. Linn W. P. Ricketts Jho. Osborn William O. Lester
	Francisco de la constanta de l
Division No.	**************************************

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Date of Completion	1910 1910 1910 1910 1900 1900 1900 1900	1907
No. of Acres	242 262 262 263 263 263 263 263 263 263 26	13
Betimated Cost	888 888 888 888 888 888 888 888	125.00
Grade, Feet per Mile	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	∞
Depth, Feet	2. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	7.3
Width on Bottom, Ft.	でで444111111111111111111111111111111111	ಣ
Width on Top, Feet	ಹ	*
Length, Miles	11.84 1.808 1.808 1.85 1.155 1	57.
SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	Rock Creek, tribb. Jim Creek, tribbuta. Miller Creek (B. o) Claude Irvine, trib Claude Irvine, trib Glaude Irvine, trib Horse Creek Bundy Creek North Fish Creek Cott Branch and F Springs Roney Creek Mortimore Guich, Prokley Pear Gill Foot Agle Riv Food water, trib Duck Creek Corral Creek South Foot Foote	Wright Ditch No. 2
NAME OF APPLICANT	32H	Mary Wright
Division No.	4 4111111111111111111111111111111111111	*
Permit No.	725 725 725 725 725 725 725 725 725 725	7255

STATE ENGINEER'S REPORT.

πoli	Date of Compl	1907	1908	1907	200	1910	1907	1908	1910	1907	1907	1907	1907	1907	1908		1907	1906	1907	1907	1007		1181
8910	A to .oV		240 88	5 5	32	288	8 £	86		8 8	65.5 53.5	ş 4	۲ a	8	36.5	2 ;	I &	3 10	8	18	: 866	3	
. pa	Estimate Cost	90	1500.00	9.09	00.00	15000.00	80.00	175.00	1200.00	3.8 3.8 3.8	90.00	20.08	150.08	250.00	25.8	3	8.8	85.90	75.00	35.8	9	00000	00.0004
reet 91	Grade, I per Mi	100-9500	150 8	10 5.5	28.8	3.	. 866 8	, xx xx	. o ;	9 g	u 1 = 1	9	6 10	• ∞	610	•	22.0			⊱ α) a		- c.5
1997	Depth, I	_			.5	5.2	2.		· 84 ·	.5.	- "	:-	_	i ro	5.5	¥	8	-	-			2	
n, Fet.	Width o	_	• •• ••	% 67 5		- 10	20 00	ကတ	າຄ	. c.	~ -		- 1	1.5	30 u	,	8.	e 61	<u>ه</u>	80 F		8	00
199,	Width o Top, F	•	- 1 -4 10	∞ 4	. 20 2	12	→ 00	10	32,	3.5	3 00	- 89	ကင	3 03	15	•		9 64	100	o o	. «	2-30	~~
	Length, Miles		7.5	1.75	55.5	11.5	1.13		25.25	1.79	51 F	. 2 6.	125	1.75	18.5	5.	ខ្លុំខ	32	75	.75		9	7 62 12
	APPROPRIATION	Gem Spring and Dancing Water	North Prater Creek Flowing Artesian Well	Tongue River Hunton Creek	West Cottonwood Creek.	Eq.	Mapes Creek	-	Cottonwood Creek	- 32	Percy Creek	Williams Creek	Bear Gulch Creek	trib. N. Laramie	Donkey Creek	(Medicine Lodge Creek) Seepage	Bayne & George Ditch.	_	Meadow Creek	Meadow Creek East Fork of Wind River			Forcupine Creek
	NAME OF APPLICANT	David J. Ross	r W. Phillips	_ 2		T. Miller & Robt. Converse	ellie Mapes rthur G. B. Ternan	D. Shockley.	Farmer and W. P.	Colman	ank Harrington	; =	. Williams	cely Sturgeon	C. Reed	larence H. Gardner	Winshin		Bean	E. Bean			Millo Burke et al
1	NA	David	Arthur W Arthur W	Milward Hattie E	Jesse	F.T	Nellie	Z C D	: ::::	ςς P.	Frank	M III	/ m / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	Cicely	Link	Clarer	N	Mary	Mary	Mary E.	R.1886	7611	2110

i	Date of Completion	1911 1507 1507 1508 1507 1508 1508 1508 1508 1508 1508 1508 1508
	Ио. оf Астев	104 104 1230 1230 1230 1250 12
	Estimated Cost	150000
	Grade, Feet 1997 Mile	2. 2. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4.
	Depth, Feet	20 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
70	Width on Bottom, Ft.	11 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
tinue	Width on Top, Feet	720 = 00 8 4 4 4 4 00 00 12 28 00 4 4 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
JR-Cor	Length, Miles	3 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28
PERMITS TO APPROPRIATE WATER-Continued	SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	Porcupine Creek West Branch Little Horse Creek Balf Forn River Fast Fork of Birdseye Creek John Day's River John Day's River Fole Creek, trib, Ham's Fork Creek Pole Creek, trib, Ham's Fork Creek Bald Knob Spring Woolf Creek, trib, Fontenelle Cr. Jenson Springs Bald Knob Springs Bald Knob Springs Blig Wind River Bry Creek Blig Wind River Bry Creek Blig Wind River Bry Creek Blig Horn River Creek Blig Horn Creek Blig Horn Creek Blig Horn Creek Blig Horn River Cottonwood Creek Springs Right or south bank Little Sand- Stone Creek AcMinn Reservoir J. M. Creek McMinn Reservoir J. M. Creek McMinn Reservoir Stone Creek South Branch Spring Creek South Branch Spring Creek Coyote Creek Conton Creek
P.	NAME OF APPLICANT	Milo Burke et al. George Brent John B. Gaylor Cilyde Ellis and G. Comestock A. Toponce George S. Spencer George Contral Irrigation Co. Wyoming Central Irrigation Co. Wyoming Central Irrigation Co. Wyoming Central Irrigation Co. City of Caspan T. W. Loyd, W. D. Lafferty George Central Irrigation Co. City of Caspan T. W. Loyd, W. D. Lafferty George Central George S. Sharleft Cons. W. Linde Goorge S. Sarleft Cons. W. Linde Goorge S. Sarleft Cons. W. Linde Goorge S. Spencer Goorge G
	Division No.	00000044444444000000H044HH HH40HH200H
•	Permit No.	7286 7289 7289 7289 7289 7289 7289 7289 7289

*Engine pipe.

STATE ENGINEER'S REPORT.

	Date of Completion	1907 1907 1907 1907 1907 1907 1907 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908
	ио. оf Астев	88 88 88 1223.6 1223.6 1223.6 1223.6 1223.6 1223.6 1223.6 1233.6
	Metimated Cost	20.00 150
	Grade, Feet per Mile	12 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
	Depth, Feet	
·-	Width on Bottom, Ft.	ಪಟ-ತೂತಿಯ ಪ್ರವಯ ಪ್ರಪಾತಕ್ಕನ ಅವವಿಪಟ್ಟರ ಪ್ರಗಾಗ ಈ ಹೈಗುರು : ಸುರು
tinue	Width on Top, Feet	வையற்றவுக்கு அடிக்கு கார் கார்க்கு கார
BR-Cor	Length, Miles	25. 15. 1.14. 1.28. 1.28. 1.28. 1.28. 1.28. 1.28. 1.28. 1.28. 1.28. 1.38
PERMITS TO APPROPRIATE WATER-Continued	SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	South Fork Canon Creek Rattlesnake Creek Rattlesnake Creek Bush Creek, trib. Little Missouri Bush Creek, trib. Little Missouri Crystal Spring Tongue River Ghost Creek Ghost Creek Dry Gulch Willow Creek Dry Gulch A spring Willow Creek Dry Gulch Spring Branch Spring Branch Spring Branch Spring Branch Spring Branch A spring branch Spring Branch Spring Branch Spring Branch Creek Badwater Creek Badwater Creek Broom Creek Fatto Greek Fatto Greek Broom Creek Broom Creek Fatto Greek Fatto Haramie River Clark's Fork River Clark's Fork River Fatto Greek, trib Big Muddy Clear Creek, trib East Muddy
P	NAME OF APPLICANT	John Irvine Frank W. Curtis Grace Bush John E. Davidson Milward Bros Chris Raber Charles L. Durkee George M. Glover Abbert S. Hill Marguerite R. Hill J. J. Covington J. Sepph W. Byrne Joseph W. Byrne
	Division Ko.	
	Permit No.	7310 7320 7320 7320 7320 7320 7320 7320 732

*Fifteen per cent. †One mile 25 chs,

South Branch, .048. North Branch, .066, \$And more,

Continued.
WATER
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PERMITS 7

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	Date of Completion	1907	1907 1907	1907	1907 1907 1907	1903 1907 1907	1907	1909	1908	1907 1910	1910	1907	1910
	No. of Acres	145	28	83	8,772 8,772	5254 105.1 94.6 27	13.5	80.8	2.7 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201	3262	0,2	, 8 4 6-	2720
	Batimated Coat	150.00	100.00	90.00	75.00 250.00 50.00	200.00 200.00 200.00 200.00	100.00	250.00	125.08 125.08 125.08	900.00 16900.00	100.00	8.88 8.88 8.89	2000.00
	Grade, Feet per Mile	10.5	801	œ	8 6 10.5	55.55 5.28 5.28	တတ	5.28	ဂ တ တ	œ	810:	• • •	5.28
	Depth, Feet	1		1		11.5		87.	1.5	63		- °-	6 2
ا ز	Width on Bottom, Ft.	82	ကက	-	20.08 70.	8 1.5 1.5	1.5	20.57	 	· · ·	m 04	- I	9
	Width on Top, Feet	8	2	ဇာ	3.4.5	5000	01 04	တက	38 00 -1 4	10	400	25.65	2
MARK CONCINE	Length, Miles	. 1.5		3.	.75 2 .5	5 .75 .5 .68	£.8.	6.25		.085	بغتن	ដូខ្លួន	4
THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH	SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	Flood water from Meeteetse Creek.	East Cat Cr., through Maxwell Res. West Cat Cr., through Wright Res.	East Cat Cr., through Maxwell Res	East Cat Cr., through Maxwell Res Gooseberry Creek Wild Cat Creek A Sprine	Bast Fork Spring Creek Beaver Creek Pole Creek		Little Medicine Bow River. Cottonwood Creek	Spring Branch South Fork of Mud Creek	Birdseye Creek Kirby Creek and tributaries Blue Springs Creek, through Kirby	Irrigating Co.'s Res. No. 3 Grey Bull River	Holland Creek, trib. Muddy Creek. Deep Spring Creek. Mnddy Creek	Paint Rock Creek
	NAME OF APPLICANT	L. T. McClure.	Maggio I.		Maggie L.	August Meiling, Walter White and Frank Robinett. John Anderson John Anderson	Koch Koch		Margaret O'Fallon John B. Wright Elon Foster	Wind River M. & M. Co	C. Reid	Holland Holland Holland	Hagberry & Willis J. Booth
	Division No.	8 6	1 01-		N 00 00	4		,		00 00 00		9000	·
	Permit No.	7348	85	1001	255 255 255 255 255 255 255 255 255 255	7356 7357 7358 7359	7360 7361	7368	2865 2865 2866 2866	7367 7368 888	7870	18 8 8 E	101

*Slope of country.

PERMITS TO APPROPRIATE WATER-Continued.

	DINIE ENGINEER S REFOR	••
Date of Completion	1910 1908 1908 1907 1907 1907 1908 1908 1908 1908 1909 1907	1910 1907 1907 1907 1907 1908
No. of Acres	68 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 8	108 108 225 82 82 134 66.5 9
Estimated Cost	2000.00 2000.00 2000.00 200.00 200.00 400.00 65.00 200.00	255.00 200.00 300.00 300.00 300.00 155.00 500.00
Grade, Feet per Mile	:T :2	10 12 12 6 10 12 13 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15
Depth, Feet	8. 7. 1. 8. 1. 1. 1. 8. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	
Width on Bottom, Ft.	သသယ္ ဗီတလေအကာလ လ လမလယ က်	88 4 8 4 4HH0
Width on Top, Feet	4 4 4 6 0 0 0 0 4 4 4 8 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4 4 10 0 10 10 00 01 4 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1
Length, Miles		.02 300 rds. 1.5 3 2 1 1 15 chs.
SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	Paint Rock Creek Spring and flood water. Two springs Piney Creek Badger Creek Little Aash Creek Little Aash Creek Three draws or gulches Prong Creek Woman Creek Spring (Pipe line) Hamilton Creek Spring Creek Finey Spring	Sweney Creek, trib. New Fork R Calf Creek, tributary Cow Creek Calf Creek, tributary Cow Creek (alf Creek, tributary Cow Creek Teddy Creek, tributary Cow Creek Porcupine Cr., tributary Snake R Flood waters of North Spring Cr
NAME OF APPLICANT	Thos. E. Brackney, Lewis H. Hagberry & Willis J. Booth. Chas. A. Bouton E. Gillette, Agent for Wyo. Storage and Water Supply Co- Elizabeth Hepp Clarence W. Wulfen R. H. Oliver Chas. O. Richardson Perry T. Bowlsby William Stoth William Stoth L. B. Greub & Owen C. Kilkeney. L. N. Spencer David H. Van Orden Orpha Kelley	W. J. Shanley Albert H. Huston and Teddy G. Huston Albert H. Huston and Teddy G. Huston Albert H. Huston and Teddy G. Huston Huston Sara McKean Sara McKean Sara McKean J. E. Nelson
Division No.	ಐ ಲಾಪ್ಟ ಪ್ರಾಲ್ಯಪ್ಪ ಕಹಕಾಬಹಕಕ	44 -

PERMITS TO APPROPRIATE WATER-Continued.

Date of Completion	1907 1907 1907 1908 1909 1909 1909 1909 1911 1911
No. of Acres	28 52.5 41.2 164.8 164.8 48 52 88 49.5 108 820 820 820 820 820 820 820 820 820 8
Estimated Cost	200.00 41.73 240000.00 800.00 800.00 800.00 800.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 800.00
Grade, Feet per Mile	ភ្នាក្ខេលប្រី ឧស ក្រក្ខេចដីស៊ី 4 ទី១ អនុ ភូ ស ស ក ក ក ក ១ ដី ស៊ី 4 ទី១ អនុ ភូ ស ស ក ក ក ក ១ ដី ស៊ី 4 ទី១ អនុ ភូ ស ស ក ក ក ក ១ ដី ស ក ភូ
Depth, Feet	111.2111.3 2.00.00 3.00.00 3.00.00
Width on Bottom, Ft.	16 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Width on Top, Feet	8448408 4884441108 948 8666
Length, Miles	1.32 2.0184 20.184 20.55 1.175 1.125 1.125 1.134 1.34 1.34 1.34 1.34 1.34 1.34
SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	Cache Creek, tributary Little Gros Ventre River South Branch Grummit Canyon South Branch Grummit Canyon Big Wind River Sheep Draw Springs North Laramie River Timber Prong to Rawhide to Little Powder Flood water and meiting snow Grouse Draw Stever Creek No. 1 Dry Gulch, tributary Cloud Creek Bear Creek, trib. Big Horn River Sand Draw Sand Draw Sand Draw Sand River Rock Creek Rock Creek Rock Creek Rock Creek
NAME OF APPLICANT	John W. Balley. Mrs. Hannah T. Osloond Wro. Central Irrig. Co. C. Parkinson Chas. Wilson Osborne Lowe James B. Ricks. J. H. Brocks. Chas. L. G. Moore Pearl Reed Stever Chas. A Austin John Flockhart Emily J Crofford Herbert Schwab Oren C Kilkeney Oren C Kilkeney Diamond Cattle Co. Diamond Cattle Co.
Division No.	4 00004-40 400000040
Permit No.	7401 7408 7408 7408 7408 7408 7410 7410 74112 74118 74118 74118 74118 74118 74118

Applications for Enlargement During the Two Years Ending November 30th, 1906.

Date of Completion	1906 1907 1907 1907 1907 1907 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908
No. of Acres	88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88
Metimated Sost	50.00 50.00 100.00
Grade, Feet per Mile	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
Depth, Feet	2 8 5 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Width on Bottom, Ft.	ကက္ကစက္မယ္ဆိုတ္သီးစားနတ္ ဝင္လြတ္လ လွန္ဆန္ဆန္နက္လန္ခင္းလွတ္ က်က္တိုင္း က်က္တိုင္း
Width on Top, Feet	87
Length, Miles	20 1755 11.875 1755 1755 1755 1755 1755 1755 1755 1
SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	Beaver Creek Swetwater River Swetwater River Swetwater River Swetwater River Swetwater River Shell Creek, tributary Big Horn R. Sybille Creek Beaver Cr., thibutary Big Horn R. Beaver Creek Willow Cr., tributary Sweetwater Willow Creek Black's Fork Creek Redmond Spgs., Sec. 29, T. 41, R. 116 Horn Creek, tributary South Fork Cottonwood Creek Nowood River
NAME OF APPLICANT	W. A. Collins. John J. Marrin. John J. Marrin. John J. Marrin. John J. Marrin. John J. Fenton. John J. H. Hobinson. John J. H. Robinson. John J. H. Hobinson. John J. Sykes.
Division No.	
Permit No.	1270 1271 1271 1271 1271 1271 1271 1271

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Date of Completion	1906 1907 1907 1905 1905 1905 1905 1907 1907 1907 1906 1906 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908
Ио. оf Астев	815 88 88 88 88 88 84 113 114 114 114 115 116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116
Batimated Cost	250 00 1260 00
Grade, Feet per Mile	7017 7017
Depth, Feet	1 1 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
Width on Bottom, Ft.	817768888888668 6 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
Width on Top, Feet	71197-7-1198-7-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-
Length, Aliles	2 11.273 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	Leeds Creek Willow Creek Willow Creek Grey Bull River Thode Creek Corral Creek Corral Creek Sweetwater River Baver Creek Nowood River Nowood River Big Goose Creek Nowood River Creek Nowood River North Platte River Raller Creek North Platte River Crystal Creek Ham's Fork Creek Ham's Fork Creek Ham's Fork Creek Crystal Creek Crystal Creek Ham's Fork Creek Ham's Fork Creek Crystal Creek Crystal Creek Crystal Creek Ham's Fork Creek Ham's Fork Creek Ham's Fork Creek Grey Bull River Che Wile Creek Crazy Woman Creek Crazy Woman Creek Grey Bull River Big Creek Creek
NAME OF APPLICANT	Charles Page John Fluckiger F. G. Mewell John J. Iven Sarah M. Cheney Sarah M. Cheney Sarah M. Cheney Emil Samerann Emil Samerann Emil Samerann Frank Holty Hannah W. Day Henry Jordan et al Frank Holty John Kneffer Chas. A. Genersey Crins. A. Wright Jeona G. Whitney Ada B. Meker Sarah A. Wright Sarah A. Wright Otto J. Nelson W. B. Sleeper W. E. Montgomery & Alvy Dixon Richard Young J. F. Gould et al George E. Brown W. E. Shastian Lawrence M. Griggs W. F. Johnson M. P. Johnson M. F. Johnson
Division No.	***************************************
Permit No.	1301 1302 1306 1306 1306 1306 1317 1318 1318 1318 1318 1318 1318 1318

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Date of Completion	1905 1905 1905 1907 1907 1907 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908
No. of Acres	880 883 883 883 883 883 883 883 884 175 884 186 886 187 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188
Estimated (2021	356.00 380.00 380.00 380.00 270.00 150.00 150.00 250.00 250.00 160.00 25
Grade, Feet per Mile	8 4 5 14 5 14 5 14 5 14 5 14 5 14 5 14 5
Depth, Feet	
Width on Bottom, Ft.	7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7
Width on Top, Feet	6 8 8 5 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
Length, Miles	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	Little Rock Creek North Fork Crazy Woman Creek Gooseberry Creek Gooseberry Creek Fish Creek trib. South Piney Cr Rish Creek, trib. South Piney Cr Boulder Creek, trib. Green River Day Creek Green River Phut Creek Red Fork Powder River Cleir Creek Red Fork Powder River Navory Creek Little Popo Agie River Novrod River Savory Creek Little Popo Agie River Novrod River South bank Grey Bull River Grey Bull River Clear Bull River South bank Grey Bull River South bank Grey Novrod River
NAME OF APPLICANT	S. E. Richards B. O. Watkins B. and E. C. Carlson E. and E. C. Carlson F. A. Ballon et al. John Robinson F. A. Ballon et al. John Robinson Wm. H. Papa and R. T. Albert. Penint C. Ditch & Reservoir Co. Alcy E. Rinker Williand West Urby Butherford Ira Whittheer Fred F. Noble et al. E. C. Gillespie E. C. Kimball B. Sinkin S. C. Kimball S. C. Kimball A. G. Smith et al. Line E. Walker and Mildred Matthews M. G. Smith et al. Line E. Walker M. S. A. Harnden and The Toltee Live Stock Co. J. J. Marshall J. J. Marshall J. J. Marshall J. G. Honsley Asa McMannis Frank Robinson H. E. Wadsworth
Division Xo.	
Permit No.	3337 3341 337 337 337 337 337 337 337 337 337 33

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Date of Completion	1907 1908 1908 1909 1909 1909 1909 1909 1909
Ио. оf Астев	1888 1283 1283 1283 15 15 15 16 187 187 187 187 187 187 187 187 187 187
Patimated Cost	150.00 1150.00
Grade, Feet per Mile	01 02 03 03 03 04 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05
Depth, Feet	11111881111281113 2111 2111 811 2111 811 2111 811 2111 811 2111 811 2111 811 8
Width on Bottom, Ft.	**************************************
Width on Top, Feet	ထက္သက္သည္တိနက္ၿကည္အတတ္သန္လလ္လလ္လည္ မန္မာ အျပန္မလ္တတ္တြင္း သိုက္ က်က္
Length, Miles	85.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.
SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	Big Wind River Big Wind River Clear Creek North Phosy Creek Marquette and Carter Creeks. Big Goose Creek Lake Greek Springs, Sec. 34, Tp. 16, R. 114 Springs, Sec. 34, Tp. 16, R. 114 Springs, Sec. 34, Tp. 16, R. 114 West Fork New Fork River Cartonwood Creek Sweltwater River Cortionwood Creek Sweltwater River Cortionwood Creek Sweltwater River Cortionwood Creek Sweltwater River Sweltwater River Steal Creek Middle Fork Powder River South Spring Creek River Creek River Creek Middle Fork Creek South Spring Creek North Spring Creek Middle Fork Creek Middle Fork Creek South Spring Creek Middle Fork Creek South Spring Creek South Spring Creek Middle Fork Creek
NAME OF APPLICANT	H. E. Wadsworth L. Wadsworth L. Wadsworth S. L. Wiley Americ Tracy Hinery Schussler Hinery Schussler Hinery Schussler Hinery Schussler Hinery Burton W. W. Burton John J. Rahn Hennah Binning K. Countryman Reuben C. Hargrenves Wm. T. Hogg Daniel Root Lizzie H. McWilliams Marry Douglass Albert A. Count et al Angust Degrenon Ratte L. Vance Sahara Diftch Co Cancelled) John C. Berwer Joseph Hinek W. E. Fenn Mand A. Smith B. A. Redding, Chas. S. Haines J. V. Gould et al Necretary of the Interior, U. S. A. August D. Manty
Division No.	00000000444444000000000000000000000000
Permit No.	13.66 13.75 13.75 13.75 13.75 13.75 13.76 13.85

Date of Completion

STATE ENGINEER'S REPORT.

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	No. of Acres	77.78 56.00 56
	Estimated Cost	25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.2
	Grade, Feet Per Mile	20
	Depth, Feet	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
i.	Width on Bottom, Ft.	ಷ್ಟರಾತ್ರದ ಪ್ರತಿಪ್ರವಾಗ ಪ್ರತಿಪ್ರವಾಗ ಪ್ರತಿಪ್ರವಾಗ ಪ್ರತಿಪ್ರವಾಗ ಪ್ರತಿಪ್ರವಾಗ ಪ್ರವಿಶ್ವವಾಗ ಪ್ರತಿಪ್ರವಾಗ ಪ್ರವಿಶ್ವವಾಗ ಪ್ರವಾಗ ಪ್ರವಿಶ್ವವಾಗ ಪ್ರವಾಗ ಪ್ರವಾಗ ಪ್ರವಿಶ್ವವಾಗ ಪ್ರವಿಶ್ವವಾಗ ಪ್ರವಿಶ್ವವಾಗ ಪ್ರವಿಶ್ವವಾಗ ಪ್ರವಿಸ ಪ್ರವಾಗ
tinne	Width on Top, Feet	8446687481 888844446888888888888888888888888888
T—Con	Length, Miles	4.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3
APPLICATIONS FOR ENLARGEMENT—Continued	SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	Grand Encampment River Horse Shoe Creek North Back Greek North Back Greek North Back Greek Bast Fork of North Fork Wind R Wind River Little Sandy Greek South Horse Creek Horse Creek Horse Creek Miner Creek Miner Creek Miner Creek Miner Creek Miner Creek Morth Plupy Greek Ratamic River Laramic River Laramic River Morth Creek Rates Ball Greek Little Sandy Greek Little Sandy Greek Rery Bull Grey Bull G
A	NAME OF APPLICANT	Mrs. Addle Moran James Addle Moran James A. Addle Moran James A. Addle Moran Charles Forster Thos. F. Gray Chris Burgel et al Andrew Smail & Jolm Swanson G. E. Vickery & A. Goodwater Geo. D. Ross Smail & Jolm Swanson Harry L. Senf Bmma H. Wilson C. D. Ovistt Anna Martin Mrs. T. W. Clark John N. Crandall Henry A. Luce Mrs. D. M. Clark Jacob Marking Charles F. Kern Lander Creek Land & Live Stock Co. et al George T. Ross
	Division No.	
	Permit No.	1400 1400 1400 1400 1400 1400 1400 1400

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Date of Completion	1906 1907 1908 1909 1909 1908 1908 1909 1909 1909
No. of Acres	7 7 7 7 10.5 1146.9 114
Estimated Cost	250.08 250.08 250.08 250.09 25
Grade, Feet per Mile	24, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5,
Depth, Feet	
Width on Bottom, Ft.	42288444441811228
Width on Top, Feet	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Length, Miles	1.55 1.1.55 1.1.56 1.1.56 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25
SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	North Laramie River Piney Creek La Prele Creek La Prele Creek La Prele Creek La Prele Creek But Prele Creek Burber Creek Shell Creek Shell Creek Shell Creek Shell Creek Shell Creek But River Clear Creek Bar River Green River Green River Green River Wood River Wood River Wood River Wood River Gree Bull River Gree Bull River Gree Bull River Gree Bull River Shaft Creek Shaft Creek Big Wind River
NAME OF APPLICANT	A. W. Butterfield Chas. W. Butterfield Chas. W. Horr Chas. W. Horr S. F. Bary William Stephenson C. L. Owen and H. K. Sweeney. J. B. Owings J. B. Owings J. B. Owings J. B. H. Davidson Oscar Ekdahi David Canteberry R. H. Davidson Oscar Ekdahi David H. Watt Reform Reform Arthur E. Coffee et all A. Pape and C. Albert S. P. Oheen J. L. Shackleford Ada A. River Corral A. Smith Lon W. Lincecum Liane Cardwell Wm. B. Glimore et all R. P. Pollard A. H. Humberson A. H. Humberson A. H. Humberson A. H. Humberson A. M. L. Jones Willow Creek Ranch Co Augusta Brough O. May Pyle H. E. Wadsworth H. E. Wadsworth H. E. Wadsworth H. E. Wadsworth Henry W. Pease
Division No.	
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Date of Completion	1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908
No. of Acres	188881886-188188188188188818881888188818
Hatimated Cost	266 266 266 266 266 266 266 266 266 266
Grade, Feet per Mile	2.00
Depth, Feet	11111111111111111111111111111111111111
Width on Bottoin, Ft.	ಜಲು ಇದು ಜನೆ ಜನೆ ಸಂಚಿತ್ರ ಕೃತ್ತಿ ಕೃತ್ತ
Width on Top, Feet	*************************************
Length, Miles	25. 1 4 1 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1
SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	Shell Creek Pat O'Hara Creek Nowood River Basts Fork of New Fork Boulder Creek Trail Creek Cow Creek Bast Fork of New Fork River Vall Creek and Salt River South Fork Shoshone River South Fork Crazy Woman Creek Grey Bull River Badwatter Creek Little Young's Creek Little Toung's Creek Little Toung's Creek Did Woman Creek Bagwatter Creek Big Horn River Nowood River Nowood River Nowood River South Fork Shoshone River Nowood River South Fork Shoshone River Nowood River Sweetwater River Forek Blood River Creek Cow Creek Gow Creek Gow Creek Badwater Creek
NAME OF APPLICANT	T. Taylor and W. W. Stevens. Farley Kimball Berth and Santal Berth and Santal Berth and Santal Berth and Santal John P. Gammon Charles F Falt W. P. Banes Heber Hansen Leonard C. Modglin Elizabeth Sirmons O. P. Manny and N. Bastian Big Horn Sheep Co. Amy Moncreffe Nick Scellens S. J. Evras and Dora Brown Sarah R. Henry Carrie Neison Martin Brandt J. K. Potts Frank M. Williams J. K. Potts Frank M. Williams Lewis N. McCreery W. M. Cranor Jews S Yoder et al. Mrs. A. Dixon Mrs. E. Stemler Mrs. M. Stemler Mrs. M. Stemler Mrs. E. Stemler Mrs. M. Stemler Mrs. E. Stemler Mrs. M. Stemler Mrs.
Division No.	00004401440000000000000000000000000000
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	Date of Completion	1906 1907 1907 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908
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	Estimated Cost	200.000 200.0000 200.000 200.000 200.00000 200.0000 200.0000 200.0000 200.0000 200.0000 200.0000 200.00000 200.0000 200.0000 200.0000 200.0000 200.0000 200.0000 200.00000 200.0000 200.0000 200.0000 200.0000 200.0000 200.0000 200.00000 200.0000 200.0000 200.0000 200.0000 200.0000 200.0000 200.00000 200.0000 200.0000 200.0000 200.0000 200.0000 200.0000 200.00000 200.0000 200.0000 200.0000 200.0000 200.0000 200.0000 200.00000 200.0000 200.0000 200.0000 200.0000 200.0000 200.0000 200.00000 200.0000 200.0000 200.0000 200.0000 200.0000 200.0000 200.00000 200.0000 200.0000 200.0000 200.0000 200.0000 200.0000 200.000
	Grade, Feet per Mile	84 44 88 88 89 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80
	Depth, Feet	2
<u>.</u>	Width on Bottom, Ft.	らて80450 2014 202014 202012300000000000000000000000000000000
Linna	Top, Feet	r-∞5∞540 ∞∞4∞500000 io riv
- C0I	Length, Miles	2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2
AFFEICATIONS FOR ENLARGEMENT—CONTINGO	SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	Cottonwood Creek Green River Green River Green River Groot River Groot River Groot River Groot River Groot River Cottonwood Creek Bir Horn River Madicine Lodge Creek Barver Creek Beaver Creek Beaver Creek Beaver Creek Beaver Creek Beaver Creek Bonth River Conflowed Creek Beaver Creek Was River Cowl Creek West Fork of New Fork River Tranper Creek West Fork of New Fork River Tranper Creek Big Popo Agle River Cache Creek Big Popo Agle River Cache Creek Little Groos Ventre River Little Box Bilder Creek Columbius Creek Columbius Creek Columbius Greek Little Laramie River Little Laramie River Little Laramie River
Α	NAME OF APPLICANT	Thos. L. Clementsen Chas. F. Roberson Chas. F. Roberson S. S. Halstead et al Hearn A. Cherry Jas. E. Stimson G. Frickinger Oliver G. Mills. John Seaman Jas. Albortsen Jas. McKinney Jas. McKinney Jas. McKinney Bobert Temple Joshua Twickel A. T. Bhank Lener Birtwhistle A. T. Fenner Fram S. Wood Gatherine Lozier Neille Waltace Neille Waltace M. M. Rasmussen J. N. Estes and E. Wort Claude Simpson J. N. Estes and Brother A. L. Dewilt et al. Morton Wock E. J. Ingham Jas. S. Tolen
	Division No.	4 44 4 C 4 4 4 C C C C 4 C C I 4 I 4 I 6 I C 4 4 C C C C C 4 4 C I C C C I C C I C C I C C I C C I C C I C C I C C I C C I C C C I C C C I C C C I C C C I C C C C I C C I C C I C C C I C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C
	Permit No.	1499 1500 1500 1503 1504 1506 1506 1506 1511 1511 1518 1518 1518 1518 1518 151

14	8	STATE ENGINEER'S REPORT.
	Date of Completion	1907 1907 1907 1906 1906 1907 1907 1906 1906 1906 1906 1906 1906 1906 1906
•	No. of Acres	24. 28. 28. 28. 28. 28. 28. 28. 28. 28. 28
	Betimated Cost	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
	Grade, Feet per Mile	25. 601.006.006.006.006.006.006.006.006.006.
	Depth, Feet	2 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
đ.	Width on Bottom, Ft.	လ လ4လမ်း ဗြဲဗဗဗဓဓဓဓဓဓဓဓဓဓဓဓဓဓဓဓဓဓဓဓဓဓဓ ဂ ဂ ဂ ဂ ဂ ဂ ဂ ဂ
ıtinue	Width on Top, Feet	4
T-C01	Length, Miles	9
APPLICATIONS FOR ENLARGEMENT—Continued	SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	Medicine Bow River. Holland Creek, tributary Littie Gross Ventre River. Horse Creek Big Horn River. Wind River. Wind River. Beaver Creek, trib Badwater Cr. Badwarer Creek, trib Badwater Cr. Sweet West Fork New Fiver. West Fork New Fiver. Sweetwater River. Cottonwood Creek Littie Gross Ventre River. Shell Creek, trib Big. Horn River. Du Noir River. Big Popo Agie River. Clear Creek Littie Popo Agie River. South Fork Shoshone River. South Fork Shoshone River. South Fork Shoshone River. Big Popo Agie River. South Fork Shoshone River. South River. Big Honose and Little La Preie Cr. Grey Bull River. Horse Shoc Creek Fallat Creek Fallat Creek Coal Bank Guich.
A	NAME OF APPLICANT	Ed Cheesebrough Lauretta Wood F. H. Welty F. and M. Kimball Bluff Canal Co Slias Yarnell G. W. La Horr G. W. La Horr G. W. En Horr G. W. En Horr G. W. En Horr L. B. Gaylord Jas. S. Tolen Jas. S. Tolen Jas. S. Tolen L. F. Wellen & Fred P. Adelman I. F. Wellen & Fred P. Adelman I. I. Yoakum W. Stevens S. A. D. Keister D. F. Hudson W. A. Kepford W. A. Kepford W. A. Kepford W. A. Kepford Andrew Jackson Cora Jackson W. O. Laster P. J. Hall Luchla S. Johnson Gorsuch S. A. D. Keister D. F. Hudson W. A. Kepford W. A. Kepford Cora Jackson Cora Jackson W. O. Laster P. J. Hall Luchla S. Johnson Milton Gorsuch Jas. and Maria Fisher
	Division No.	□4 00000000440□□ □4000000□00□
	Permit No.	1836 1837 1838 1838 1838 1838 1838 1838 1838

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	Date of Completion	1907 1906 1907 1908 1907	1900	1907	1906 1907 1907	1907 1907	1908 1906 1907 1908 1908	1911 1907 1907
	Zo. of Acres	55 260 70 40 167.17	800.00	78 135 18810	32 2 <u>2</u> 8	8 2 8	539 3 200 178 40	64582.97 52 186 54
	Estimated Cost	. 50.00 125.00 3500.00 100.00 275.00		200.00 500.00 150000.00	150.9	250.00 20.00 20.00	2000.00 10.00 10.00 100.00 300.00	100000.00 1000.00 2000.00
	Grade, Feet per Mile	Light 4 6.28 5.60	•	చిత్రిం	4 7. 9. 5 8. 20	2882	29 20 20 1.6 2.7	40 100 6.66
	Depth, Feet	1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5	1	8 4 88.		· 67 . 69	% % % % %	1.5
1.	Width on Bottoin, Ft.	844 ROT	7	on + on	41 5~ 00 00	4 :: 4 	9 1.5 12 8	62 4 RC
rinne	Width on Top, Feet	සිකක නහබ ලේ	9	4+ 4: 86	စ္ဆင္ဆင္	000	11 88 83 11	800
T-Con	Length, Miles	1 4.50 .025 .025 1.25	1.50	3.50 57.50	. 6.50 . 55 . 55 . 55		8.50 .18 .36 .7.92 2.50	38 .33 1.05
APPLICATIONS FOR ENLARGEMENT—Continued	SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	Branch Medicine Bow River Branch Medicine Bow River Green River Gros Ventre River New Fork Kiv: and Sill Ditch	Owl Creek	Willing Linke Creek. Crimitally Box. Dana Spring. Clear Creek.	Davis Creek Gros Ventre River Horse Creak tributs pr Green R	Little (Stockade) Beaver Creek Gay Creek Grey Bull River	Paint Rock and Medicine Lodge Crs. North Twin Spring. Rig Popto Agie River. Black's Fork River. Salt River Cottonwood Creek French Mullin, Savage Run, Cof-	tonwood and Donglas Creeks and North Platte River. Tributary of Cedar Creek Tributary of Cedar Creek Little Popo Agie River.
¥	NAME OF APPLICANT	in Meredith in Meredith uel Smith e Board of Char' . A. Kiskadden i W. Bloom	rnompson and C.	Madud Al. Shillin	Edward Ritchlin Fred Graham S. C. Kimball	Darrow Sinks Smith	K. D., A. S. and B. F. Mercer and A. Johnson. Thos. H. Brown. F. N. Hudson. Robert A. Erickson. Chalmers F. Hackenberg.	Eliza J. Wagoner Eliza Jane Wagoner Bruce Haynes
	Division No.	HH44 446	•	8	-40	* 01 01 00 C	» 4°°444	
	Permit No.	1566 1567 1568 1569 1570	2)(1	1574	1576 1577 1578	1582	1585 1585 1586 1587 1588	1590 1591 1592

*Five-inch pipe.

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Date of Completion	1907 1907 1907 1908 1908 1908 1908 1908 1907 1907 1907 1907 1907 1907
No. of Acres	70 88 91.5 146 661.3 146 661.3 156 67 70 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88
Estimated Cost	200.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 200.00 200.00 200.00 200.00 200.00 200.00 200.00 1400.00 100.00 100.00 11400.00
Grade, Feet per Mile	112 112 110.5 10.5 10.5 10.5 10.5 10.5 10.5 10.
Depth, Feet	02 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Width on Bottom, Ft.	∞∞≈≈≈≈≈≈≈≈≈≈≈≈≈≈≈≈≈≈≈≈≈≈≈≈≈≈≈≈≈≈≈≈≈≈≈
Width on Top, Feet	400000000000000000000000000000000000000
Length,	11.85 8.95
SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	Bennett Creek Bennett Creek Barnett Creek Big Popo Agie River La Prele Creek Rock Creek Larume River Clark's Fork River Gaylor & Warnock Ditch Little Rocky Creek West Fork of New Fork Big Springs Clark's Fork River Sweetwater River Sweetwater River Cottonwood Creek Green River, through Bonneville D. Horse Creek and Green River Bear Cr., trib Big Horn River Flat Creek Cottonwood Creek Spring Creek Rock Creek
NAME OF APPLICANT	Camilla F. Osborne Camilla F. Osborne Philmene Freeburg Ware Land & Cattle Co Sam'l W. Gillesple Ella Sirine Alvin B. Noble, Daniel Lee, Morris and Myron L. Austin Wm. A. Umbanhower Oscar F. Lindquist. James Oreut Mary E. Dodge. George F., Frank W. and Wallener Wm. H. Sherlock & J. Marrin David H. Wan Orden Allene Cochran John Flockhart Jennette La Plant Johns Marin Schwab Johns Marin Schwab Johns Marin Schwab Gerrie Crawford & Willard Cad- Well Carrie Crawford & Willard Cad- Well
Division No.	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
Permit No.	15.08 15.04 15.06 15.07 16.02 16.02 16.02 16.03 16.04 16.04 16.05 16.06 16.06 16.07 16.06

		Date of Complet	<u> </u>	00 1905	1907				.,						_							_	•					1907
900	-	Estimated Cost	83680	200.00	200.00										_				_									800.00
30th, 1		Capacity	101	22	73.19	_	9.9	32.5	10.4		855	∞ ¢	2.0	12.5	12	8	2:	82	8	18	25.36	25.2	13	91	25.	114	20.08	208.6
mber		Капg e	115	8	86	- 88	E	8 2	\$ 3	10.	88	81	5 8		- 67	<u></u>	8 8	3 8	8	102	102	108	102	100	38	28	38	28
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rs Ending	Lo	понрав	18, 14, 23, 24		6	68	-	28	74.	2	16, 17, 20, 21	~ ?	\$ =	200		10	88 ;	व	8	S	30, 29	21, 22	5	23, 28,	3;	= 8	88	12
Reservoir Permits Issued During the Two Years Ending November	٠	SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	Black's Fork Creek	Wind River	Arastra Creek	Crazy Woman Creek	East Prong Salt Creek	Dry Cr., trib, Belle Fourche R.	Mag-va-ro Crook	Little Warm Spring Creek	Nowater Creek	Tributary to Wind River	North Fork Miller Crook	Tributary Cabin Creek.	Tributary Cabin Creek.	Three Mile Creek.	Broom Creek	Lone Tree Gulch	South Branch Sage Creek	Springs	South Fork Sage Creek.	Springs	Springs	Springs	Dry Gulen, trib. Dugout Creek	Wolf Draw	Tought River	Grey Bull River.
Reservoir Permits Issu		NAME OF APPLICANT	C. P. Heinze and Max Deeben	C. and E. Berger	H. Greene, agent	Z. T. Stocks	Percy Shallenberger	C. J. Hysham	Case & Shively		J. & A. M. Taylor.	C. J. Hysham	George Eskew	C. J. Hysham.	C. J. Hysham	George A. Keeline	A. J. Covington	Miles Campbell	Ned Culinia	Annie Allen	Riley Brown	Luzettie Blackstone	Luzettie Blackstone	Luzettie Blackstone		Hannah E. Garrett.	Robert McPhillamey	J. N. Mertz L. Gould et al
		Division	*	ο -		24	5	C 2 C	20 00	9 00	9	67 6	N 0	9 69	8	63	-		25 0	_			_		67	_	es	00
	.oN	Reservoir	578	577	5 1	973	28	8 6	8 8	ğ	88	86	ž Š	3 6	200	29	265	200	20 20	9 5	6	9	200	8	8	98	8	8 8

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NAME OF ALTLICANT APPROPRIATION On Display	цој	Date of Completi	1906	1905	1906	1909	36	365	1908	1904 1904	9081	1905	9061	1908	908	1909	1907	1907	1906	1904	1807
NAME OF APPLICANT APPROPRIATION Date Date		Estimated Cost	400.00	500.00	1000000.00												4000.00	200.00	180.08	250.00	200.00
Cocation		Capacity	} 54	16 16		348.6	252.818	220.8 220.8	88	8 8	248.5	112	58. 8 5. 8	21.44	95 25 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26	100	66.16	21	10.5	***************************************	02-
Cedar Cr. and Little Powder River Cedar Cr. and Little Powder River Cedar Cr. and Little Powder River Cedar Cr. trib. Cowder River Cedar Cr. trib. Powder River Cedar Cr. trib. Ceder Creek Ceder Creek Cedar Cr. trib. Ceder Creek Cedar Cr. trib. Ceder Creek Cedar Creek Cedar Creek Ceder Creek Cedar Creek Ceder Creek Cedar Creek Cedar Creek Ceder Creek Cedar Creek Cedar Creek Cedar Creek Cedar Creek Cedar Creek Ceder Creek Cedar Creek C		Капке	E 22	168	3 8	26.	911	388	2 =	% E	115	8	56.2	3	æ 8	5 5	3 5	88	88	8 8	22
NAME OF APPLICANT SOURCE OF Cedar Cr. and Little Powder R.	ocation	qidsaw.T	52	2 9 2	26, 27, 28, 29, 30	13 29, 30	22:	288	8 82	· 46 - 46		88	328	.	Z 4	9;	2 2	: 26	28.3	8.8	31
NAME OF APPLICANT THE Coorse Keeline & Son George Keeline & Son George Keeline & Son George Keeline & Son Secretary of the Interior, U. S. A. Deer Lake Res. and Irrig. Co. The Deer Lake Res. and Irrig. Co. The Matter Land and Irrig. Co. The Katzer. The Matter Land and Irrig. Co. The Matter Land and Irrig. Co. The Matter Land and Irrig. Co. Suddend C. Woodley R. L. Foodlek R. E. Rowline Mattlida B. Deane Sudda B. Meeker James W. Suchell	I	Section	98 9 -	- 88 188		17	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	-19, 24 24	≅ ∞	22, 23 30	16	12	22 52	;; ;;	==	8:	24	18	52	101	63
NAME OF AI The content of the Intent of Inten		SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION			North Platte River	,		Horse Creek	Two Springs	Spring Creek Blacktail Cr., trib. Gooseberry Cr.	Black's Fork Creek	Muddy Creek	Canyon Creek	_		East Fork Nowater Creek	Grey Bull River	Wood Draw	Donkey Creek	Havens Creek Drv Gulches	Windy Ridge Creek.
		NAME OF APPLICANT	F. H. Calhoun	જ્ઞજ	Secretary of the Interior, U. S. A.	Deer Lake Res. and Irrig. Co	Twin Butte Land and Irrig. Co Twin Butte Land and Irrig. Co	I will buttes Land and Link. Co.: Fred Katzer	E. Fosdick	M. E. McMillan. Matilda B. Deane.	Twin Buttes Land and Irrig. Co	Anthony J. Goetz	Vinnle Grinder	Ada B. Meeker	Adu B. Meeker James W. Stuchell	J. H. & Kate Lawson	J. F. Gould et al	Thompson Wood	Jacob Halverson	Wilbur F. HavensFrederic Rverly	Maud M. Smyth
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Estimated Cost	200.00 200.00 200.00	200.00 200.00 200.00	50.00	200.00	300.00 300.00	2400.00	7000.00	90.08	200.00 200.00 200.00	350.00	00.00	20.00	300.00 45000.00	16500.00	400.00	300.00	200.00
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SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	Rock and Three Mile Creeks Tributary to Deer Creek Tributary to Deer Creek	Little Horse Shoe. Mee-ye-ro Creek Draw, tribulary to Dry Creek.	Dry Creek, trib. Belle Fourche. Donkey Creek	Tributary Cottonwood Creek	Three Mile Crock.	Shell Creek	Spring Creek	Mendow Creek	Swan Creek Swan Creek	Swan Creek	Swan Creek	Swan Creek Lone Tree Creek	South Piney Creek	Crazy Woman	Tributary Tongue River Willow Creek	S. R. Prong of Dutch Creek	Springs
NAME OF APPLICANT	Diamond Cattle Co. M. & C. Fuhs. M. & C. Fuhs.	R. A. & M. A. Winchester I. M. Guthrie and H. G. Peterson.	I. M. Guthrie and H. G. Peterson. Andrew M. Ditto(Concelled)	Gertrude W. Barney R. A. McFadden.	R. A. McFaddenR. A. McFadden	S. C. Kimball	Charles A. Cowdin	Mrs. Grace B. Stuchell		J. J. Marshall	J. J. Marshall	Nielson Bros.	Edward Gillette	Fred G. S. Hessel.	₹≃:	N. D. Jones	
Division No.	- 21 21 7	- 00 03	≈ es e	101		00 00		ာ က	က က	ကက	000		- 00 0	•	2 -	οų ·	*
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RESERVOIR PERMITS ISSUED-Continued.

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	Estimate d	150.00	175.00	200.00	100.00	200.00	800.00	90.00	75.00	3.8	8.8	150	100.00	600.00	88.88	800	800.00	\$50.00	2500.00	16166.00	80.09	80.5	979	8.68	40.00	400	800.00	150.00	220.00
	Capacity	88	36.24	ន	2.2	¥ §	16.50	9	16	S. 25	. 0	196	្តីដ	8	13.5	0. 2.	9.375	88.88	81	144	16.8	7.5	0.00	2 d	5.5	20.778	120	5.85	&
	Капке	83	\$ 5	2	2	5 &	6	3 6	3	83	# S	3 5	6	2	28	8 8 8	88	101	8	84	Se	38.8	3 3	8 8	3 8	£	88	æ	=
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	SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	Badwater Creek	Tisdale Creek	No One Creek	Osborne and Collins Creak	Middle Fork Crazy Woman Cr	South Bridger Creek	Wollop Creek	Wollop Creek	Tongue Kiver	Meadow Creek	Sage Creek	Spring, trib. Buffalo Creek	Cottonwood Creek	North and South Buck Creek	Googe Creek	Gulch	Gulches	Cottonwood Creek	West Fork Big Goose Creek	North Fork Shite Creek.	Crystal Creek	Little Canyon Creek	Mitchell Creek	Town Gulch and East Fork	Robbers' Roost Creek	West Pass Creek	Horse Creek	Powder River
	NAME OF APPLICANT	W. W. Beed	C. C. Blake	John Osborne	John Osborne	W. C. Clarke	Inez May Long & James Foster		Oliver H. Wollop	S. W. Sheeley	H. A. Johnson	Florence Fell	E. C. Stevenson	C. W. Barney	K. E. Dinsmore	Jennie Heagney Ida M. Hacht	Jennie Heagney	Florence Fell	Charles C. Rupp	E. S. Templeton.	V. S. Hall.	dames F. barnett et al	Honry Condwell	Samuel Doole	Donald Thomson	Lincoln E. Baltziv	Charles A. Davis.	T. L. Platt	Bernice Stott
.01	Division N	80	20 00	· 03	~	20 0	9 00	87	87	o ,	- «	o er	o 01	≈	8 7 F	٦٥	-	က	က	01	20 (ю г	٦,	10	9 6	8	es.	23	63
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	Capacity	5.25 561.875 3	37.50 90.50	5.6 10	126	128	0.00	24.44	æ 8 8 8	8.25	12.0	5.39	9 %	5.3	5.75
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	gection	1888	88-5	& ⊗	17	17	-	198	9 2-	⊣ ∞ ∘	%	8 -	51 6	នេះ	8 - 8
	SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION				Lone Tree, Hay and North Fork Hay Creek Lone Tree Hay and North Fork		Mitchell Creek			457		7	Wild Horse to Powder River		
	NAME OF APPLICANT	Bernice Stott J. Frank Walker George Keeline & Son	J. M. Durbin & L. M. Colman J. M. Durbin & L. M. Colman T. H. Johnson Leonard Short	rman A. C. I omas Noonan	C. W. Barney	P. S. Miller & W. C. Holtz	Bertha Poole & J. S. Carpenter Bertha Poole & J. S. Carpenter	: :	W. P. Ricketts.	George Keeline & Son	George Keeline & Son	George Keeline & Son		484	•
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RESERVOIR PERMITS ISSUED-Continued.

uoi	Date of Complet	0081 0081	1907	1906	1907	ş	1910	1906	0161	1906	<u>8</u> 5	1908	1907	1907	1906	9061	•	1908	1907	1907
	Estimated Cost	=	1100.00		700.00	8	1		1800.00		220.03 20.03 20.03			800.00	•	15.00		1096200.00	350.00	250.00 250.00
	Capacity	15106.1	78.28 1072.75 206.4	72.333	24.5		3054.5	88	1816.4	5.50	1 7	3.50	48.95	012 99	107.25	8 8 6 1		} 45 6670	87.45	7.20
	Капже	£ 28.5	2 5 2 2 5 2 2 5 2	E 8	828	251	2 %	88	88 88	7.4	22	7.	100	2 8	8	88 2	55	801	<u> </u>	88
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Lo	Section	28, 29, 33	2 °, 2	23	& # ·	- • ;	9. 18	8	27. 24 2. 34	8	œ <u>a</u>	28	4, 5, 8, 9	2 8	23,	91 P	95	25, 26, 27, 34	31 31	36
	SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	La Preie Creek Miller Creek	Big Ditti Creek Paint Creek North Fork Big Goose Creek	Corral Creek Raw-Hide	Cedar Cr. and Little Powder R	Diest Bett Greek	Black Tall Creek	Little Badger Creek	Cross Creek	Kingsberry Creek	Four Jay Prong of Donkey Creek Three Mile Creek	Kingsberry Creek	(No stream)	Four Mile Draw.	HIII Creek	Wild Cat Creek		Shoshone River	Carter Creek	Carter Creek
	NAME OF APPLICANT	W. F. Hamilton. Fred Kindt & Co.	William Stephenson Mand G. Luce E. S. Templeton	Fanny Cook Mike Elmore	T. H. Calhoun	:	J. A. Peret	Ernest Muller	J. C. Barr. J. C. Barr.	George Keeline & Son	George Keeline & Son	George Keeline & Son	Charles J. Bayer	W. Dipp & A. wagoner	Jane Cardwell	Dave Kahn	South the Manual Control of the Manual Contr	Secretary of the Interior	B	Hudson W. Darrah
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1	Estimated Cost	200.00	8.8	750.00	80.00	1000.00	8.8	475 80.08	28000.00	9000.00	400.00	2000.00	90.00	90	00.009	35.00	1000.00	1000.00	200.00	3200.00	1300.00	2000.00	\$ 000.00	4000.00	0000	195.00	00 000	4800.00
	Capacity	17.50	2.17	174.80	82.08	284.27	88	3 6	1482.3	27.2	2.988.7	388	2.24	118.88	2400	94	168.56	255	6.75	8882	9840	6720	240	276	3 5	10.0	2 000	0.000
	Капке			88	38 88	8	21	2	5 60	8	108	3 5 1	2 8	3 15	22	89	8	35	88	88	88	8	8	8	8 8	2 8	83	88
Location	qidaaw'T	5	3	181	8 18	13	28 :	\$ &	3 75	72,	28 :	17	3 2	3 22	13	28	77	13	8	21	19	19	ផ	1 5	5 6	8 2	88	88
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	BOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	Carter Creek		Crystal	Crystal Creek	Willow Creek	Spotted Horse Creek	Pine Grove Lake	_	West Fork Big Goose	Paint	North Spring Creek	Rear Creek		Sand Creek	Rawhide Creek	Springs and Cow Creek	Daniels Creek	Dry Gulch			::	Ball	Grey Bull River	n Fork	Coal Bank Guich		LABEL FORK DIS GOOSE CLEEK
	NAME OF APPLICANT	Hudson W. Darrah	H. S. Cover	Brown & E.	Grant Brown & E. Waters	Ranc	William Creswell	J. A. Welsner	Edward Gillette	Edward Gillette	Paint Creek Res. and Ditch Co	J. S. Stanley	william irvine	John Goetz Live Stock Co.	John Goetz Live Stock Co	Edwin L. Patrick	William L. Sill & Chas. E. Winter	Thomas Hanks	Willie C. Gregg	Nelson Bertholf & W. W. Peay	W.W	Bertholf & W.		Oliver P. Manny	oetn)	Lily A McCully	W G MoDotnidge	W. B. McFelliuge
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Date of Completion

STATE ENGINEER'S REPORT.

		Estimated Cost	1800	2500	36	98	900	66	3	:	88				800	800	250.	1700	98		9000	908	, E	98	88	8 8 9 9	
		Capacity	18	270	4. E	7	15	8.7	1975	30.00	20	28.497	3.885	5.5	3	18.30	6	30.65	3 5.	19.5	4695	က	61.5	2 2	218.75	84 77.	
		Капсе	26 86	38	3 %	8	88	88	3 8	3	88	8	7.4	2.5	: 8	2	88	38	5 5	3 2	5	19	58	22	ğ	\$ \$	_
	Location	T'wnship	26.2	328	8 12	36	28 1	28 9	3 2	5	96 f	91	3	3 8	3 77	33	27	23	3 %	3 8	19	19	17	3 3	\$ 3	3 4 53	
-Continued.	T	gection	11 8	8,	12, 13 30 (8)	18	81	03 20	5	10	83	87	16	ကဋ္ဌ	13, 14	11, 14	88	30	20 00	° 25	25, 28	Ξ	13, 14	- c	11, 14	1 16	
RESERVOIR PERMITS ISSUED—Continued.		SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION				Tributary of Owl Creek				Arrrowhead Gulch, tributary to				Belle Fourche River	North Crow Creek.				Remain of the Residual Control Remains Control					Martin Creek		Springs Willow Creek Springs	
		NAME OF APPLICANT	Ed. Didelot William Friel	E. L. Dana	Don Rowland	Anne Barker	Anne Barker	Beni F Wicker	N Bastlen	William R. Reese.	I.o Dow Urnow	George A. Keeline		Charles F. Andrews.	Mary Gilchrist	William M. Reynolds	Henry C. Murray	Find C Ven Dentember	Rawhide Ranch Co	William Welden	K. F. McDonald	Mrs. E. Stemlee.	A. L. & Annie Hall	Nellie Jobe	A. A. Anderson & M. A. Jobe	A. A. Anderson & M. A. Jobe Locff & Jacob	
	.01	Division N	67 63	67 6	1 01	જ	03 0	N 6	00	ο ο ο	_	- 63		2 -	_	-		1,	-	-	-	, ,	٠, ٥	000	90	% 4	_
	.oN	Везеттоіт	82.52	88	8	<u>1</u>	8	2 2	ğ	28	ě	28 28 28	1	38	8	8	8	8	8	88	8	8	3 5	815	813	815 815	

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